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USSR SEEKS HIGH TECH INCLUDING COCOM-BANNED ITEMS

OW250349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 25 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has asked Japan to provide it high industrial technology in 14 fields, Japanese industry sources said Wednesday. According to the sources, the Soviet Union wants Japanese firms to extend top-of-the-line technology such as the robots and flexible manufacturing system, new materials, biotechnologies and microprocessors as well as the know-how on quality control after the Moscow industrial fair scheduled to be jointly hosted by the Japanese Government and industry in November next year.

The technologies that the Soviet Union wants to get from Japan are in 14 fields and some of them are on the list of a ban on export to communist countries by the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist area (COCOM). But the Soviet Union is said to be pinning its hopes on technology introduction based on the recent trend toward easing COCOM regulations, the sources said.

The Japan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry agreed last spring to hold Japan's first such industrial fair in Moscow.

CULTURE TALKS WITH USSR END WITHOUT PROGRESS

OW241225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 24 KYODO -- Japan-Soviet negotiations on cultural agreements ended without progress Tuesday but Japanese Foreign Ministry officials proposed another session in January before Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Tokyo, beginning January 15. There was no immediate Soviet response to the Japanese proposal, the officials said.

During the week-long, fourth round of negotiations, Japan sought Soviet permission to open a Japanese culture center in Moscow and to distribute Japanese Government publications in the Soviet Union without restrictions. Japan also called for freedom of contact between Japanese and Soviet citizens. But the Soviets rejected the request on the grounds of domestic laws the officials said.

USSR PROPOSES NEW CONSULATE GENERAL IN NIIGATA

OW261151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 26 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has proposed the establishment of a new Soviet Consulate General in Niigata Prefecture in a bid to expand the "coastal trade" between the two countries, government sources said Thursday. The sources said that the proposal came during the current preparatory talks for the visit to Japan of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in January.

They said the principle of reciprocity governs the establishment of legations and that Japan has no plan at the moment to ask for Soviet permission to open a new consulate general in that country. The Soviet proposal will be considered when progress is made in the improvement of Japan-Soviet relations, they indicated. Japan at present has consulates general in the Soviet Union at Nakhodka and Leningrad, while the Soviet Union has similar offices in Osaka and Sapporo.

Other sources said that the Soviet Union is also proposing a ministerial joint economic committee to be headed by the Japanese Foreign Minister and deputy premier-class Soviet official. The government sources said, however, that Japan is now concentrating its effort to "stabilize" the regular Japan-Soviet foreign ministers consultation which will be resumed for the first time in eight years in Tokyo next month.

There is no way to promote closer economic ties between the two countries "separately" by setting aside the problems of Soviet-held northern islands and other political matters, they said.

USSR FISHERMEN NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO VISIT PORTS

OW250047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 24 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union have proposed respective fish catch quota of 600,000 tons in each other's 200-mile fishery zone for next year, the same as this year's haul, Japanese officials said Wednesday.

In the fishery talks under way here, the Japanese side, however, told its Soviet counterpart that Japan will not permit Soviet fishing boats to make calls at Japanese ports next year. Soviet ships were allowed to enter Shioyama Bay, northern Japan, this year for refueling and giving fishermen a rest.

In proposing the quota, the Soviet side set preconditions such as relaxation of fishing regulations for its fishing operation in Japan's water. If this is not met, Soviet might cut the quota, the officials said.

NEW SOVIET FISHING PROPOSAL CALLED 'DISASTROUS'

OW260127 Tokyo KYODO in English 0117 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 25 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Wednesday toughened its stance regarding an earlier fishing proposal to Japan aimed at setting next year's fish catch quota in each other's 200-mile fishery zone. Upon being told that its preconditions for an agreement to set the mutual quota at 600,000 tons -- the same as this year's -- were unacceptable to Japan, the Soviet side came up with a new proposal that the quota be cut to 200,000 tons and that Japanese fishing operations in Soviet waters be severely restricted, official sources said.

Terming the proposal "disastrous," the Japanese side hopes to attain a compromise in the ongoing talks here, the sources said.

The Soviet side had asked Japan to continue to permit its fishing boats to make calls at Japanese ports for refueling and to give fishermen a rest. It had also asked that fishing regulations be eased for its fishing operation in Japan's waters, but these requests were rejected by Japan.

MANSFIELD TO RECOMMEND FISHERY TALKS COMPROMISE

OW260839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 26 KYODO -- U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield said Thursday he is recommending to Washington "a mutually acceptable solution" to stalled fishery talks with Japan. He made the remark in a meeting with Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya who requested the meeting to convey Japanese concern about the deadlocked fishery negotiations, a ministry official said.

The two countries suspended the Washington talks concerning mainly salmon fishing last week, prompting Japanese fishery cooperatives to urge the government to settle the issue as soon as possible. Some angry fishermen are proposing retaliatory steps against the United States. Yanagiya told Mansfield the Japanese Government wants to prevent the fishery issue from becoming "a political issue" which would further complicate the matter, the ministry official told reporters.

The ambassador noted that he has met with representatives of the Japanese fishing industry and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party over the fishery issue.

Yanagiya and Mansfield also discussed Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's projected visit to Washington next month, the official added.

LOWER TARIFFS ON PLYWOOD IMPORTS ANNOUNCED

OW251235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 25 KYODO -- Japan decided Wednesday to lower tariffs on imported plywood by about 5 percentage points, effective from April 1987, government officials said. Tariffs on softwood plywood, which comes mainly from the United States and Canada, will be reduced from 15 percent to about 10 percent, while those on hardwood plywood from Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries will be cut to about 12 to 16 percent from 17 to 20 percent, depending on thickness.

Japan is expected to report the decision officially to the U.S. when both countries meet on January 8 and 9 in Washington to discuss trade problems concerning four items of greatest interest to U.S. producers.

Japanese import regulations on forestry products as well as telecommunications equipment, electronics, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals have been selectively discussed by the two governments.

The U.S. has been pressing Japan to lower its plywood tariffs quickly and even to remove the tariffs. Japan has not, however, brought forward the scheduled tariff reduction in the latest decision, apparently because it fears that Japanese plywood industries would be hard hit by such a step.

BRIEFS

STEEL EXPORTS TO PRC -- Tokyo, 25 Dec KYODO -- Japan's steel shipments to China in the first 11 months of this year reached 10.06 million metric tons, up 31.3 percent from the same period last year, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Wednesday, China is the first country to buy over 10 million tons of steel from Japan in a year, according to the federation. By contrast, shipments to the United States plunged 20 percent from the year-before level to 4.55 million tons in the 11-month period. Japan's exports of steel in November totaled 2,534,000 tons, down 0.3 percent from the same month last year. They were worth 1.09 billion dollars, down 4.9 percent from the year-earlier level. Shipments to the U.S. in November fell 16.7 percent from the year before to 353,000 tons, whereas shipments to China increased 17 percent to 904,000 tons. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 25 Dec 85 OW]

SOUTH'S PROPOSAL FOR 18 FEB CONTACT ACCEPTED

SK241024 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The head of the delegation of our side for the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks has sent a telephone notice to the chief delegate of the delegation of the South side for the preliminary contact for North-south parliamentary talks as follows:

To Kwon Chong-tal, chief delegate of the delegation of the South side for the preliminary contact for North-south parliamentary talks.

I have received your telephone notice dated 20 December. In this notice your side expressed the desire for holding the third preliminary contact for North-south parliamentary talks on 18 February next year. Originally, when we proposed the parliamentary talks to your side last April, we expected that we would be able to hold the full-dress talks of the parliaments of the two sides after having one or two preliminary contacts, to alleviate tension between the North and South by the end of this year, and to provide a good atmosphere for peaceful reunification, thereby giving the entire nation hope and joy.

From such aspirations, in order to complete the preliminary contacts as soon as possible, we proposed to your side that the third preliminary contact be held on 16 October, 1 November, and before the end of November, respectively. However, your side has, each time, delayed your reply using the excuse of the domestic situation, which does not convince anyone, and finally failed to conclude the preliminary contact within this year, extending this contact from this year to the next. As a result, your side has also prevented the full-dress parliamentary talks -- which must be held without fail -- from being held this year.

Recognizing that your side is fully responsible for the fact that a contact and dialogue between our politicians, which must make progress earlier than any talks between the North and the South and which must bring about a good result for the nation, is making poor progress, I cannot but express my deep concern over and regret for your side's insincere attitude.

The new year will be a year when mankind, as well as our nation, hopes for new projects for alleviation [of tension] and for peace to begin. While hoping that our contact -- which began with the purpose of letting the North and the South live peacefully with each other and not fighting, and of providing a favorable environment for peaceful reunification -- will be successfully held in accordance with its original mission and purpose, I agree with your side's proposal that the third round of preliminary contact be held on 18 February 1986, even though the proposed date is late.

[Signed] Chon Kim-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the preliminary contact for North-south parliamentary talks

[Dated] 24 December 1985

KANG SONG-SAN BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

SK250514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow December 24 (KCNA) -- Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his entourage arrived here on the 24th for an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union upon the invitation of the Soviet Government.

They were met at the airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Silayev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and ministers; Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-yong.

At the airport the national anthems of Korea and the Soviet Union were played and a military review of the guard of honor took place. A large number of people warmly welcomed the premier and his entourage, waving flags of the two countries.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES USSR REPLY MESSAGE

SK230122 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, received a message from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in reply to his greeting message sent to the USSR party and state leaders on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reply message reads as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium express heartfelt thanks for sending congratulatory greetings on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet Union is satisfied with the steady consolidation and development of the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two countries based on the proved principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the spirit of the agreement reached between the top-level leaders in Moscow last year. We are convinced that it accords with the basic interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and with the cause of defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world to further expand and deepen these relations.

We wish you and the entire working people of the DPRK new success in the struggle for the welfare of socialist Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

[Dated] the Kremlin, Moscow, 16 December 1985

KIM IL-SONG MEETS SPANISH CP UNITY GROUP

SK231207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 23 called on the delegation of the bureau of the Spanish Communist Party members for unity at the guest house. He was met at the guest house by Comrade Santiago Carrillo and the members of the delegation. He had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

NODONG SINMUN ON GUIDANCE FOR ECONOMIC WORK

SK240917 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 23 Dec 85

[NODONG SINMUN 24 December special article: "Party Guidance for Economic Work Is Political and Policy-Oriented Guidance"]

[Text] Socialist economic construction is one of the most important tasks facing the ruling party. Without socialist economic construction, we cannot imagine the victory of the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, the cause of socialism and communism. Only by successfully carrying out socialist economic construction can we vigorously forge ahead with the struggle to make the country rich and powerful, help the people lead a much more affluent life, and reform society in accordance with the requirements of the *chuche* idea.

Party guidance for economic work is the important component of party work. Party organizations and functionaries should strengthen party guidance for socialist economic construction while carrying out the work of firmly consolidating the party ranks and of firmly rallying the broad strata of the masses. Party organizations' work with cadre and party members and with the masses is aimed at smoothly performing their assigned economic tasks by correctly indoctrinating them.

There should be no genuine party work apart from economic work. For the ruling party, party work should always be closely associated with socialist economic construction and should be directed toward successfully carrying out socialist economic construction, and success in party work should be manifested in success in socialist economic construction. For the party engaged in building socialism, party work is one designed to successfully guarantee economic construction.

Success in socialist economic construction totally depends on the leadership role of the party, and strengthening party leadership is a decisive factor for bringing about a continuous upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Today, our socialist economic construction has advanced to a new high stage; the economic scale has become greater; and its potential is very great. This demands that party guidance for socialist economic construction be further strengthened.

In order to help the party successfully guide economic work and construction, we should thoroughly develop this guidance into political and policy-oriented guidance.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Because the party of the working class is a political guidance agency, the party guidance for the revolution and construction should be political and policy-oriented guidance.

Basically, party guidance for economic work is political and policy-oriented guidance. In a word, political and policy-oriented guidance for economic work and construction implies that, grasping our party's economic policy, party organizations and functionaries guarantee the implementation of this policy by adopting a political method. In other words, this implies that we help administrative and economic agencies and their functionaries to correctly carry out their work in accordance with the great leader's plan for economic construction and with the party's economic policy, the materialization of this plan.

This also implies that we carry out socialist economic construction and economic work in accordance with the requirements of party policies, while organizing organizational and political work in order to help lower echelon party organizations, party members, and workers to successfully carry out economic work with high revolutionary zeal and creative positivism.

That party guidance for economic work should be political and policy-oriented guidance is, above all, related to the true nature of the party of the working class. The party of the working class is the tool of the revolutionary struggle to materialize the leader's idea and is the guiding force that organizes and mobilizes the masses for the revolution and construction. The party of the working class is not an administrative and economic agency but is a political guidance agency that leads administrative and economic agencies and mass organizations.

Since it came to power, the party of the working class has led economic work by formulating correct lines of economic construction to meet the requirements of the development of the revolution in each stage and the concrete situation and by organizing and mobilizing administrative and economic agencies, functionaries, party members, and workers to implement these lines.

Accordingly, guidance for economic work by party organizations at all levels should naturally be political and policy-oriented guidance for firmly grasping the line for economic construction set forth by the party as well as the party's economic policy through the adoption of a political method. That party guidance for economic work is political and policy-oriented guidance is related to the essence of our economic work. Our economic construction and work are the processes of implementing our party's line for economic construction and the party's economic policy.

The party's economic policy delineates all questions in building and developing the economy, including the basic line of building the economy, policy for the sectors of the people's economy, and questions concerning developing technology and improving the guidance for and management of the economy. The party's economic policy theoretically explains all questions and delineates the concrete method of resolving these questions.

If we firmly grasp and thoroughly implement party policies, we will be able to overcome any impediments whatsoever in economic construction and successfully carry out all economic work. However, if party organizations and functionaries fail to grasp the party's economic policy and if they do not pay attention to economic work, by dwelling on technical problems in the economy, vicariously carrying out administrative work, and being absorbed in the internal work of the party only, they will weaken the sense of responsibility and the role of administrative and economic agencies and of their functionaries and will not be able to successfully carry out economic and party work. Therefore, party organizations and functionaries should always, along with carrying out organizational and political work, correctly lead administrative and economic agencies and their functionaries toward thoroughly implementing the party's line for economic construction and the party's economic policy and toward correctly carrying out all work in accordance with the party's political demand. At the same time, they should continuously lead those concerned toward successfully carrying out economic work while always reviewing, evaluating, and rearranging the status of the implementation of this line and policy.

That party guidance for economic work is political and policy-oriented guidance is related to the role of the ideological consciousness and political and ideological determination of the masses in economic construction. Those who are directly in charge of economic construction and who are the masters of this construction are the working masses.

Their ideological consciousness is a decisive factor that forges ahead with economic construction. This is a truth delineated by the *chuche* ideological theory.

Ideological consciousness regulates and controls those who participate in economic construction. How successfully people display their high awareness and creative positivity totally depends on their ideological consciousness. Of course, material factors play a great role in economic construction. However, without man's conscious activities, we cannot imagine how we would provide and use material factors. Therefore, party guidance for economic work should be political guidance for activating the workers' ideologies. If we resort to the administrative and bureaucratic method of issuing directives only and of forcing the higher echelon's will on the lower echelons in giving party guidance for economic work, we will not be able to vigorously call on party members and workers to carry out economic work, nor will we successfully forge ahead with economic construction.

Only by vigorously carrying out political work -- steady and patient indoctrination work -- through the method of persuasion and indoctrination can we help party organizations and functionaries deeply understand the contents of the party's economic policy, the method of implementing this policy, and its justness and significance and brilliantly perform their assigned revolutionary task by displaying burning loyalty to the party and the leader and high revolutionary zeal and creative positivity.

The history of our party's guidance for economic construction is the brilliant course of setting a shining example in making party guidance for economic work political and policy-oriented guidance.

Since its founding, our party, firmly assuming a *chuche* stand, has set forth unique lines for economic construction and economic policies in every stage of the development of the revolution to meet the situation of our country and our people's desire and has vigorously called on the masses of the people to implement these lines and policies. Our party has consistently resorted to the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people in this regard and has organized organizational and political work to help them display high revolutionary zeal creativeness, and positivity. By vigorously carrying out political propaganda and economic agitation work, the party has blown the fiery wind of the speed battle on all fronts of socialist construction. In particular, our party has set forth a policy for correctly taking the helm in party guidance for economic construction and has helped those concerned always see and give guidance to extent that party committees at all levels determine a correct direction and method of performing their assigned economic tasks by collectively discussing issues and by organizing and mobilizing party members and workers toward implementing this party policy, and that determined issues are resolved to the end. All these measures have served as an important opportunity to bring about a basic change in making party guidance for socialist economic construction political and policy-oriented guidance. As a result, party guidance for economic construction has been firmly turned into political and policy-oriented guidance, and a continuous upsurge has been brought in socialist economic construction.

During the postwar period of trial when everything was destroyed and when the enemies at home and abroad were wickedly maneuvering, our people brought about a great Chollima upsurge and brilliantly accomplished the difficult and complicated task of industrialization, which took capitalist countries a century or even several centuries to complete, over the very short period of 13 years. Following the 1970's, they are speedily forging ahead with the great socialist construction of the 1980's. This eloquently shows how just our party's leadership of economic construction is.

Just as they did in the past, all party organizations and function should continuously bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by upholding the party's idea and intent and by turning party guidance for economic work into political and policy-oriented guidance.

NODONG SINMUN ON PROPER TRAITS FOR FUNCTIONARIES

SK230500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 22 Dec 85

[NODONG SINMUN 23 December special article: "Modesty, Being Faithful to Principles, and the Ability To Put Things Into Practice Are the Important Traits of Functionaries"]

[Text] Our functionaries play a very important role in the revolution and construction. For the functionaries to advance work in accordance with the intentions of the party and to wonderfully discharge their revolutionary duty in their own position, they should foster noble traits as the commanding members of the revolution. The important thing in this regard, in the first place, is to be modest, faithful to principle, have the ability to put things into practice, and to embody these traits thoroughly in both work and life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should be a little more modest and should more seriously make efforts to develop our own work. Modesty, faithfulness to principles, and the ability to put things into practice are the noble ideological and spiritual traits of communists and the mettle that guiding functionaries should cultivate without fail. Our functionaries face the heavy task of directly organizing and commanding the struggle to implement the party's lines, policies, decisions, and instructions and to rally the masses firmly around the party after educating them.

In order to smoothly carry out such honorable missions and duties, the functionaries should always remain modest in relationships with the masses, strongly faithful to principles in work, and have the ability to put things into practice in carrying out revolutionary duties.

Modesty means being discreet in relationship's with the masses and acting unceremoniously and simple-mindedly wherever one may be and at all times, and being faithful to principles is the trait of maintaining one's stand and class roots in work and life as a revolutionary warrior. The revolutionary ability to put things into practice is the trait of enthusiastically tackling and carrying out the revolutionary duties in a timely manner, and arming oneself with flexible organizational capabilities and correct methodology.

Only when they are in the possession of such traits can the functionaries discharge their roles. Our party highly honored the functionaries by giving them the title of faithful public servants and assigned them to important guardposts in socialist construction. Our functionaries, coming from the popular masses, and assigned to serve the masses, should, as a matter of course, be strongly faithful to the principles regarding work and modest at the same time and put everything into practice in a revolutionary manner. To the functionaries, fostering modesty, being faithful to principles, and having the ability to put things into practice means genuinely respecting the masses, treating them generously, and thoroughly assuming the stand of judging everything and handling matters in the interests of the party and the revolution. At the same time, it means discharging tasks related to the party's policies in a timely manner by boldly and daringly carrying on with work.

Today, the issue of how to better achieve unity in terms of ideology, will, and action on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of the leader in all sectors and units and how to effect revolutionary upsurges in production and construction is related, in an important way, to the functionaries' modesty, their faithfulness to principles, and their ability to put things into practice.

Modesty is the people-minded trait that guiding functionaries should foster in order to prepare themselves as the party's true functionaries, capable of uniting with the masses as one, and functionaries who enjoy high respect from the masses. To the functionaries, public support and confidence is very precious. Only when they enjoy the support and confidence of the masses can the functionaries and working people foster genuine harmony between themselves and be successful in their work. Such support and confidence of the masses can never be won automatically. Also, it is not something that can be achieved simply by asking for it. It comes naturally when the functionaries keep a low profile and act modestly. The popular masses like people who value their own opinions, who are broad-minded and courteous, and who speak and act in a way that suits them well.

This being the case, only when the functionaries respect the masses, positively help the masses take the initiative, lead a simple and unpretentious life, and share weal and woe with them can they win the support and love of the masses. When the functionaries act in this way, the masses follow and respect them, and the functionaries can naturally win the confidence of the masses. Ours is a society where the working masses are the masters of everything, the most powerful and wisest beings. In such a society, the popular masses are the teachers and their will is valued to the maximum extent.

Therefore, the functionaries should always place themselves below the masses and help them take the initiative. They also should learn from the masses and respect them ahead of all the others. Placing themselves above the masses, being fond of coming to the fore ahead of others, being aloof, being stiff-mannered, and being ceremonious has nothing to do with the people-minded traits of our functionaries.

Pretending to be someone special, lording it over the masses, and trying to control the masses through commands and abusive words is the way of thinking and code of action to be found among the reactionary bureaucrats of the exploitive society. This will eventually isolate them from the masses, making them the target of the masses' hatred and rejection. There can be no such phenomenon in our society.

Today, the solid political and ideological unity of the entire party and all the people has been achieved in our country. Such relations in which the party and people form a complete whole is inconceivable apart from the people-minded traits of our guiding functionaries.

What is important in further consolidating the political and ideological unity and cohesion of our society is for the functionaries to have a true relationship with the masses. Relations between functionaries and working people in our country means, literally, relations between revolutionary comrades who mutually share the same ideas.

If they have any differences among themselves, they are the different revolutionary duties, in the division of labor, that they are respectively assigned in the struggle to realize the ideas and leadership of the party and leader. This being the case, our functionaries should treat those below them warmly, not only as the educators of the masses, but also as the equal revolutionary comrades who join in the same struggle hand in hand and wholeheartedly take care of them with a genuine sense of comradely obligation.

When the functionaries come into friendly contact with the masses with an unceremonious attitude, the masses live with confidence in the functionaries, as if the functionaries are one with them, and devote their wisdom and energy to struggle in order to realize the plans and intentions of their leader [suryong] and their leader [yongdoja]. Such traits become a more pressing issue in the case of the party functionaries who are involved in the work with people.

Being faithful to principles regarding work is a revolutionary trait that our functionaries should have without fail in order to strongly defend the interests of the party and revolution and to make the work of their own sectors and units advance thoroughly in accordance with the wishes of the party.

Our functionaries are responsible for a certain sector or a certain unit of the revolution and construction. Only when the guiding functionaries, who are in charge of supervising, make decisions for, and handling everything that arises in their own sectors, are more faithful to principles than anyone else can the overall affairs of not only the units directly involved but also of socialist construction in general be developed in accordance with the demand of the party policies. This being the case, our party always stresses the fact that strict faithfulness to principles regarding work should always remain an indispensable trait for the guiding functionaries.

All work now being carried out by our functionaries and working people is, without exception, for the party and the revolution. Therefore, the principles that must be observed in the work of our functionaries means at once the principles of the party as well as the revolutionary principles. Also, to observe the principles means to view, judge, and solve every problem in light of the party and revolutionary principles and in the interests of the party and revolution. In addition, it means to thoroughly possess the stand and attitude of strongly struggling without ever trying to compromise with trifle things that stand at odds with the party principles and revolutionary principles.

Those who take up the problems in line with the party policies, enhance the standard of requirements, keenly and politically analyze and judge even those problems which people are apt to overlook, fostering and developing them, no matter how small they may be, if they are in conformity with the principles, and never giving way if they are against the principles -- we can say that these are the types of functionaries of strong principles.

Principles should be consistent and unwavering. Having consistent and unwavering principles constitutes an important guarantee for undeviatingly embodying the ideas and leadership of the leader [suryong] over the revolution and construction and for advancing our revolution without interruption in accordance with the intentions of the party no matter what difficulties may stand in its way.

Today, the domestic and international climate for our revolution is complicated, and we are building socialism by standing off directly with imperialism. The further the revolution advances and the greater the successes it achieves, the greater the people may feel content about their lives and become adverse to engaging themselves in the revolution. They may also lose faith and courage and hesitate before and even succumb to trifling difficulties.

Only when the functionaries keep firm principles in mind can they distinguish right from wrong in a timely manner no matter how difficult and complicated the circumstances may be, carry out everything in the interests of the party, the working class, and the revolution, and make our revolution advance more tenaciously while firmly maintaining the class principles.

To the functionaries who are the core force of the party, there can be such a thing as giving priority to some work over other work; however, there can never be such a thing as departing from the principles of the party and revolutionary principles.

The ability to put things into practice in discharging revolutionary duties is a work habit that the functionaries should develop in order to solve the problems our party intends to settle in a timely manner and to lead them to fruition in the period of socialist construction concerned.

Functionaries who are always faithful to the party and revolution prefer putting things into practice over speaking about them. For the functionaries to fulfill the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party without deviation and to pay back the party's trust in them and considerations shown to them with substantial work successes, they must have the ability to put things into practice.

We now face the task of brilliantly discharging this year's national economic plan by doing a superb job in economic construction and to further strengthen the economic might of the country.

In order for the functionaries to carry out the work in a revolutionary manner, they must execute plans assigned to their own sectors and units without deviation by correctly setting operations based on the correct analysis of all conditions and potential and then pushing ahead with them tenaciously.

Only when all the functionaries have such an ability to put things into practice can the demands of the Taaen work system be better embodied in enterprise management and can the plan be overfulfilled by index and by daily targets by keeping production standards high.

The functionaries' ability to put things into practice is an expression of their sense of responsibility for revolutionary duties and indomitable spirit. It is not a question related to simple abilities or tendencies, but rather a question related to a stand and attitude to carry out any revolutionary duty assigned, no matter what difficulties may stand in the way in the daring spirit of crossing the burning river and wading through the quagmire.

Functionaries armed with such a determination are capable of making scientific calculations and of discovering reserves and potential to execute the tasks assigned to their own sectors on their own, and strongly display the tendency to take the initiative in providing conditions favorable to successfully carrying out the task. Such functionaries will try to find ways to mobilize the production capabilities that have already been established before looking to others and adopt the principle to involve themselves among the masses to kindle the fire in the hearts of the masses while setting an example for them to follow in proportion with the great number of tasks that need to be carried out.

When the functionaries put things into practice in this way in all sectors and units, there will arise endless upsurges in production and construction.

Our party now attaches great significance to the metallurgical, extraction, and electricity industries and to the development of railroad transportation. Lying in this is the noble intention of the party center to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and to further raise the people's standard of living.

Only when the functionaries engaged in these sectors as well as the guiding functionaries involved in other related sectors, realizing the importance of their duties, put into practice revolutionarily all works ranging from production organization to enterprise management, can they advance the general economic work and transform into reality our party's intention to provide a breakthrough for the all-out march to realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

Only when modesty, loyalty to principles, and ability to put things into practice become a daily habit can they become the traits of the functionaries in the true sense of the words. This being the case, it is essential for the guiding functionaries to make conscious, tenacious efforts to foster the noble traits as faithful public servants.

18 FEB ACCEPTED AS DATE FOR PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

SK260440 Seoul YONHAP in English 0403 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South and North Korean lawmakers will hold their third preliminary contact on Feb. 18 of next year in the truce village of Panmunjom to arrange an inter-Korean parliamentarians' conference. The North Korean side sent a message via telephone on Tuesday afternoon accepting the South Korean side's proposal to hold the preliminary meeting on Feb. 18 as forwarded on Dec. 20 by Kwon Chong-tal, South Korea's chief delegate. The first and second preliminary meetings were held in last July and September, respectively.

CORRECT AWARENESS OF REALITY BY JAPAN, USSR URGED

SK260106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Dec 85 p 4

[Editorial: Abe-Shevardnadze talks]

[Text] The Japan-Soviet foreign ministers' conference, scheduled for next month in Tokyo, deserves attention for a number of reasons, aside from the fact that it will be the first such in a decade. The talks come at a time when the Kremlin is seeking to mend fences with Western Europe and Japan. The international political environment is evolving in such a way as to make it possible for Japan and the Soviet Union to improve their relations. For the Soviets, this could mean that their interests in the Pacific and Asian region would be better served.

The Japanese would seek to use any improvement to their best advantage, including renewed demands that the Soviets return four northern islands they annexed at the end of World II. Besides bilateral issues, Tokyo and Moscow would feel each other out as a common ground in other areas. Surely in that context alone, the forthcoming foreign ministers' talks bear importance. All in all, our immediate concern focuses on what affect the talks will have on the Korean peninsula. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe recently said the Korean question will be an "important" topic of discussion with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze.

The creation of a favorable international atmosphere is, of course, a prerequisite to the establishment of peace on the Korean peninsula. Thus we are inclined to look upon the upcoming foreign ministers' meeting as hopefully contributing to that goal. Japan and the Soviet Union should by no means pursue any short-sighted interest that would work against consolidating peace and stability on the peninsula. The conferees must come to the upcoming talks with a correct perception of affairs on the peninsula, which as history shows constitutes a linchpin for Far East stability. Destabilizing the peninsula could well involve neighboring powers in an armed conflict which none of them want.

Such an eventuality would spoil what Japan and the Soviets may now have in mind for their mutual benefit. We are concerned at this juncture by the increasing Soviet supply of up-to-date weaponry to north Korea which despite outward peace gestures remains committed to communizing the whole peninsula. Discouraging Pyongyang from that venture is the way of maintaining stability on the peninsula. The Pyongyang regime is apt, because of their obsession with the communization aim, to mistake any ambiguous political sign in their favor. Japan and the Soviet Union need to be aware of that reality, and persuade Pyongyang that the only practical choice available to it is to proceed along the path of real peace. The Soviets must exercise their influence for that purpose. Doing so will enable them to develop a genuine regional cooperation.

MINISTRY FAVORS 1987 FOR PATENT RECOGNITION

SK240132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] The Science-Technology Ministry said yesterday that the recognition of material patents should be delayed until 1987, at the earliest, to allow the minimum preparation for adopting the patent system. Revealing its position on the material patent issue now under negotiation between Korea and the United States, the ministry, in charge of overall management of research and development (R&D) activities, said that essential facilities such as screening, toxicology and drug information centers should be established before the introduction of the material patents. These research and experimental facilities are regarded as being indispensable not only for the local invention of new materials but also for examination of foreign-originated chemical substances.

In view of the fact that the establishment of the facilities will be completed during the year of 1987 at the earliest, a spokesman of the ministry said that the U.S. demand that Korea introduce the material patents just next year is "onesided" and too "hasty." The official added that it is "unfair" for the United States to push Korea around in the name of pursuing "fair" trade, not allowing a minimum period for preparation. The introduction of the material patents without having the facilities necessary for the testing and examination of new chemical substances means Korea's complete dependence on foreign countries, the official said.

Referring to the U.S. demand that Korea's protection period of exclusive rights of inventors be longer than 17 years instead of 12 years, the ministry said that such a long period does not go with the principle of "free competition" of the capitalistic system. In a way to positively cope with the inevitable introduction of the material patents in the near future, the ministry plans to invest some 100 billion won for the invention of three original chemical substances until 1990. It was learned that it usually takes six to 10 years and \$30 million to \$50 million in R&D expenses to develop a new chemical substance in the advanced countries.

The next year's government investment in the field of fine chemical industries will be doubled to eight billion won from this year's four billion won. In addition, the number of research personnel will be increased to 480 by 1990 from the current 370, it was learned.

7 NKDP MEMBERS HELD BY POLICE FOR QUESTIONING

SK240055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Seven members of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) were led away by police early yesterday for questioning about recent violence at the National Assembly. Pak Song-cho, aide to Rep. Kim Chung-kil, was to be arrested with a warrant as he refused to comply with a police request that he "voluntarily appear," said a spokesman for the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau. The police are searching for the secretaries of three other NKDP legislators, including Kim Hyon-kyu and Yi Chol, in connection with an alleged manhandling of some ruling party lawmakers and destruction of Assembly furniture during melees which developed over the handling of the national budget bill for fiscal 1986 between Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. A total of 22 NKDP members, including 11 lawmakers, were involved in the alleged violence.

The seven NKDP members were led away starting around 7 a.m. by three to four detectives who have been dispatched to each of their homes. Police sources said most of the party members were taken away as they were about to leave their homes for party headquarters. The NKDP members under investigation include Choe Tae-hyon, an aide to floor leader Rep. Kim Tong-yong, Pak Chong-un, secretary to Rep. Kwon O-tae, Yi Chun-hyong, chief secretary to party president Yi Min-u, and Kim Hong-paek, a party consultant.

The police originally planned to send summonses to the NKDP members again Friday, but revoked the plan, the sources said. Later in the day, the police again issued summonses to 11 NKDP legislators, demanding that they report to the detective division at the Seoul Metropolitan Bureau by 10 a.m. Thursday. The police have not yet decided how to react should the opposition lawmakers, including Rep. No Song-hwan, a party vice president, refuse to show up at the police station, according to the sources. There is a possibility that the prosecution will invoke special investigative powers to force them to undergo questioning, they said. Detectives of the metropolitan police said they had already collected "sufficient" evidence concerning the violence through testimony by staff of the Assembly secretariat and security guards.

NKDP SPOKESMAN ASSAILS MEMBERS' ARRAIGNMENTS

SK240058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Rep. Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that the arraignment of NDP lawmakers' secretaries and other members means "the end of parliamentary democracy." He said, "We cannot help feeling blank rather than angry with the forced escorting by the authorities." He noted that "what we are concerned about is not the personal safety of the NDP members but the future of our nation."

YI MIN-U 2 KIMS DISCUSS KIM HONG-SAM PARTY ROLE

SK240129 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Dec 85 p 2

[Article from the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] It has been reported that at noon on 22 December, Sunday, Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], Kim Tae-chung, and Kim Yong-sam dined together at the diplomatic club for 3 hours and exchanged views on the pending issues inside and outside the party in an unprecedentedly frank manner. In particular, the three persons closely discussed matters concerning Kim Yong-sam's entry into the party. Kim, the person concerned, said: I am annoyed at not being able to take responsibility as a party member while actually taking part in various party affairs.

It has been learned that Kim Yong-sam asked Kim Tae-chung to join the party in accordance with a resolution adopted at a party plenary meetings. Declining to directly refer to a request for a simultaneous entry into the party, Kim Tae-chung said: He will handle the matter of joining the party on the basis of his own judgment. Party President Yi focused on the entry into the party by the two Kims, asking them to join the party together and saying that he would provide them with advisors' rooms in the party building. Kim Yong-sam hinted that a final decision depends on determination, saying: I have an option because the NKDP has already had me as an advisor to the party.

NKDP, CPD AGREE TO LAUNCH SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK240124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy will kick off the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional amendment from "early next year." The decision was made at a meeting over lunch between NDP president Yi Min-u and CPD co-chairmen Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam on Sunday. Yi and the two Kims reached an accord to form a task force composed of four members from the NDP and four members from the CPD for the preparation of the street campaign. After the three-hour meeting, Kim Tae-chung, who acted as the spokesman for the three, said that the nationwide campaign will be carried out "under the leadership of the NDP with the help of the CPD." They set the goal of collecting signatures from 10 million people.

As to the possibility of Kim Yong-sam's entry into the NDP to actually control the party, Kim Tae-chung said that they agreed to discuss the matter again in a get-together early January. But Kim Tae-chung said, "We exchanged our candid opinions on Mr. Kim Yong-sam's entry into the NDP, weighing possible gains and losses to the opposition force's unity." He did not elaborate but it was learned that Kim Yong-sam prodded Kim Tae-chung to join the NDP together "to lead the struggle for democracy efficiently." Kim Yong-sam was known to have said that he feels sorry not to be taking responsibility for what he does although he actually controls the course of NDP affairs.

NDP president Yi welcomed the joint entry in his party by the two Kims, recalling the fact that a party national convention had appointed them as standing advisers. But he did not invite the solo entry of Kim Yong-sam, it was learned. Kim Tae-chung made no direct response to Kim Yong-sam's request, only saying, "Kim's entry into the party should be his own decision." Kim Yong-sam clarified that he had no intention to join the NDP as president, aides said.

NO REITERATES WILL TO SAFEGUARD CONSTITUTION

SK240038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Dec 85 p 1, 6

[Text] Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that the Presidential Election Law may be revised if the rival parties agreed on the necessity of the revision. However, he noted that no defect has been found yet in the current law. In a year-end press conference, the DJP chairman reiterated his party's will to safeguard the current Constitution providing the indirect election of the president by an electoral college.

Some opposition lawmakers are calling unofficially for the amendment of the Presidential Election Law to have the votes of members of the electoral college automatically go to candidates of parties which nominated them. Under the current law, the members of the college elect the president in a secret vote, and the opposition lawmakers allege that they may be pressed to vote for candidates of other parties.

Rep. No met the press at his office to look back on political events in 1985 and to forecast the coming year in a question-and-answer session. Asked about the DJP's nomination of a presidential candidate for the 1988 election, he said that it would not be too late if the party chose its candidate in 1987.

"The early nomination of a presidential candidate may cause confusion in light of our political circumstances, probably weakening the leadership of the incumbent President," he said.

Referring to the projected "out-of-parliament" struggles by the opposition forces aimed at constitutional amendment, No flatly said that the government and his party would never tolerate them. "The government and the ruling party will get tough with any political behavior committed by the opposition party (New Korea Democratic Party) in violation of the law outside the National Assembly," he said. In a resolute tone at a press conference, the DJP chairman stressed that the government and his party would "never sit idle" watching the opposition forces give rise to social confusion through their struggles on the streets. The NDP plans to join hands with dissident forces to launch a campaign to collect signatures from 10 million people for the constitutional revision beginning early next year.

No said, "The people should not be made to feel ill at ease because of the out-of-parliament struggles, which destroy the law and order." Pointing out that the nation is turning the corner to see another economic leap, he said that the opposition force's actions disturbing society is feared to bring about unhappiness to the nation. "We will never allow such a situation to take place," he said resolutely. However, he said he expects that the opposition forces will restrain themselves from making struggles outside the political stage so as not to disrupt the social order.

Asked about his intention to have dialogues with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, he said, "It is not desirable for me to meet behind-the-scene figures, ignoring the formal representative of the opposition party (Yi Min-u, president of the NDP)." His remarks contrasted his recent complaint about having to deal with Yi who he said is not in a position to make a decision on party affairs (due to the influences of the two Kims). "I expect that the NDP will make its own effort next year to have one decision on an issue instead of two or three," he said yesterday.

Asked about the speculation that a political crisis may take place in the form of the disbandment of the Assembly next spring, he said that "such a rumor is not worth comment." "But, it is sure that the people will become ill at ease if politicians do not respect laws, go out to streets and refuse dialogues," he said. "The government and the ruling party will do everything within their ability to prevent such an abnormal situation by sincerely providing forums for dialogues," he said.

As to the entry of Kim Yong-sam into the NDP, the DJP chairman said that "it is the NDP's own matter." The DJP's basic position is to cope with any situation with flexibility, No said.

As to the NDP's call for the constitutional revision, he said, "The NDP should have accepted our offer for the establishment of a special House panel to study the Constitution in order to have chances to present their claims on the constitutional revision." But, he denied the speculation that the DJP's proposal may indicate its intention to rewrite the Constitution in the long run. "The NDP should not ask for more than a debate on the revision in the proposed research panel," he said. Then, he said that the partisan dispute over the creation of a House panel would see a desirable solution next year if the NDP acknowledges that it will have a chance to make its claims sufficiently in the parliament.

CHOSON ILBO URGES RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT

SK240440 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Dec 85 p 2

[Editorial: "If Opinions Over Policies Are Divided, Leave Them to Public Opinion To Decide: The One-way Bureaucratic Management of Administration Should Be Rectified"]

[Text] Government policies that run counter to public aspiration or ignore reality should be courageously changed and if opinions over them are divided, they should be put into force only after having public opinion reflected on them without fail.

President Chon Tu-hwan said this at a cabinet meeting held on 20 December. It is also what the people and press have ardently and tirelessly pleaded with the government to do. It is undeniable that the government has always chosen the forms of orders, instructions, notices, announcements, and directives to make public, quite unilaterally, officials policies and public decisions that affect the whole society, as if to say: The government has decided to do this and people should follow its decision.

The government seems to be saying that the people are not allowed to have any say in formulating policies and that the only thing they are allowed to do is to follow what the government has decided to do. There are too many instances to cite to back this assertion, but let us cite one instance at the moment. The government recently imposed a double toll charge amount for the use of expressways on Sundays and made public the decision unilaterally, as if to say that the people should follow the decision without complaint. How can this happen?

The government seems to believe that major policies can be formulated by a handful of bureaucrats behind closed doors, without subjecting them to the winnowing process of public opinion, and then put into force in a manner of a bulldozer. The same thing happened when the government announced a plan to build a railroad line on Mt. Pugag.

The decision to build a railroad line on Mt. Pugag was announced quite suddenly one morning. Despite the uproarious opposition to the plan after its announcement, the government tried to bulldoze it through as planned. There was a semblance of a public hearing concerning the decision on television. However, the government should have asked for public opinion before the decision was made if it really wanted to heed public opinion.

Essentially, decision making for public policies should go through a winnowing process, just as wine goes through various processes before it is bottled and just as cement is left to harden for days. If, on the contrary, policies formulated by a handful of self-proclaimed elite bureaucrats behind closed doors are put into force in defiance of public opposition, we people cannot tolerate it. Such a unilateral way of administration, locked-room administrative management, and blitzkrieg management of administration are more likely to produce frustration and unwanted byproducts and end in trial and error.

Once in the past there was a discussion about a system in which the government and legislative branch would announce in advance bills they want to legislate in order to share up public support for them. However, what is more important is to heed public opinion on policies before their formulation and to discuss them publicly in advance, not after the fact notices on policies. Of course, the people do not demand that the government make public even state secrets in advance.

What they demand of the government is that it exclude the bureaucrats' arbitrariness and one-sidedness in the formulation of public policies that are directly related to their day-to-day life, such as city administration, environment-related administration, education, traffic administration and construction administration. Scholars often refer to our country as being in a state of overgrowth. This means that in our country the citizens have virtually no say in state administration and only government or bureaucratic power has become overgrown. Administration should of course be carried out so carefully as to avoid incurring deviation and to be effective and efficient. However, the idea of regarding government power as being absolute and of regarding the bureaucrats as ones who can do whatever they like -- administration that precludes the presence of citizens' voices, so to speak -- should be abandoned.

In order to change such a climate, it is essential that the government examine itself, introduce the local autonomy system, activate the process of reflecting public opinion on policy decisions, and strengthen the supervisory function of the government and party over administration. Also necessary in this regard is for the citizens to have the courage to file complaints and participate in the government's formulation of policies. Reforming the unilateral management of government affairs cannot be done by words or campaigns alone. We believe that this can be achieved only through such concrete measures as institutionalizing a legal device to reflect public opinion in formulating policies. We greatly hope that the government will take measures to turn the unilateral management of administration into democratic management.

CHON ISSUES CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO U.S. TROOPS

SK241136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0946 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 24 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that the U.S. forces in Korea is performing the ever more crucial role of deterring North Korean adventurism and safeguarding peace on the Korean peninsula. In his Christmas message to the U.S. soldiers stationed [in] Korea, the president said North Korea again this year has strengthened offensive capabilities, especially by acquiring the latest model of MIG-23 fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union and moving several armored divisions forward to the vicinity of the Demilitarized Zone.

"This can only be regarded as further evidence of their ambition to invade the South and communize it by force if an opportunity should ever present itself," he said. Saying that "the most effective way to deter North Korean military adventures is through achieving and maintaining superior strength," Chon called for further development of the effective system of cooperation embodied in the Korea-U.S. Combined Command in order to nurture excellent combat capabilities. Chon said the Korean-American relationship, now more than a century old, which has been shaped by cooperation and trust born of an alliance rooted in a dedication to freedom, peace and prosperity, has developed into a cooperative effort to defend the peace not only of Korea but also of the world at large. He recalled that he and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in their summit meeting held in Washington last April, reaffirmed the common understanding of the importance of using Korean-American friendship to maintain peace by preventing war on the Korean peninsula and pledged to further strengthen all aspects of mutual cooperation.

"As long as the United States forces in Korea and the Republic of Korea Armed Forces carry on their defense missions in concert under the well-coordinated direction of the Combined Command, North Korea will not dare resort to armed provocation," he said.

SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

BK260516 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Dec (SPK) -- The delegation of the SRV Foreign Ministry led by its minister, Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for a friendship and official visit to Cambodia.

The delegation was received upon its arrival by Hun Sen, KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers chairman, and foreign minister; Kong Korm, KPRP Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister; and other Cambodian officials. The presence of Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia, was also noted.

After its arrival, the delegation accompanied by Kong Korm laid wreaths at the monument for the deceased and the monument for the internationalist Vietnamese combatants.

Holds Talks With Officials

BK261134 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] During its official visit to the PRK, on the afternoon of 26 December, the delegation from the SRV Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV foreign minister, held cordial and close talks with the PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister, at the Chamka Mon state palace. During the talks, the two sides briefed one another on the situation in each country and the regional and international situation.

KPNLF FACTIONS BEGIN RECONCILIATORY MOVESMeet in Bangkok for Talks

BK230149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The dissident group in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said yesterday it was prepared to meet the other faction led by Son Sann at a "neutral place" any time convenient to the challenged KPNLF president to seek a "political solution" to their conflict.

Dr Gaffar Abdul Peang-meth, spokesman of the dissident group led by KPNLF Commander-in-Chief Gen Sak Sutsakhan, made the comment after a loyalist spokesman said that his group wanted a peaceful solution to the internecine rift within the movement. A loyalist told THE NATION yesterday that he expected a meeting of delegations from the rival groups to take place soon, probably today. Dr Gaffar confirmed that apart from Gen Sak who has been in Bangkok to guide the "take-over," Gen Dien Del, the KPNLF chief-of-staff, had come to Bangkok from the Thai-Kampuchean border and that leaders of dissident group which formed the Provisional Central Committee for the Salvation of the KPNLF (PCCS) were yesterday meeting. [as published]

A Son Sann's follower said that the border situation was now quiet and that the furor was restricted to the city only. He was apparently referring to jitters and speculations of a possibility of an untoward incident on the border.

Dr Gaffar said that his group has proposed to Son Sann since Saturday and again on Sunday that the two parties could meet at a "neutral place" at any time at Son Sann's convenience.

For his group's part, the team of negotiators would comprise five people. "We don't mind how many people from the other side will attend such a meeting. But it will not be fair if such a meeting take place at one house or the other. The venue must be a neutral ground," he said.

Khmer sources said that messages have been exchanged between the two groups over the weekend and it was Son Sann who first expressed the desire for a reconciliation. As a result, the PCCS responded positively.

A loyalist source also said that a news conference which was postponed from last Friday could probably not be held today. He said that it would probably be held Tuesday or later in the week.

Factions 'Optim'stic'

BK240025 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Dec 85 p 1

[by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Conflicting factions within the Khmer People's National Liberation Front are optimistic that an agreement to rebuild the shattered unity of the organisation will be reached today. "Things are progressing well," a KPNLF spokesman said last night, referring to the "proximity talks" on the issue which started on Sunday. "A solution can be reached today. A military reshuffle of the KPNLF armed forces is apparently underway."

The go-between in the talks is Colonel Chim Om Yon, who arrived six months ago from Paris and was attached to the office of KPNLF Armed Forces Chief of State General Sak Sutsakhan.

A source close to KPNLF president said Son Sann "would like to do everything possible to keep Gen Sak Sutsakhan and Gen Dien Del in the KPNLF". Both generals are members of the "Provisional Central Committee for Salvation" formed a few days ago which launched a strong challenge to Son Sann's authority. They enjoy the support of two members of the Council of the Elders (Conseil des Sages), former Prime Minister Huy Kanthul, and Thonn Ouk.

Other members of the Provisional Committee are Hing Kunthon, a former member of the front Executive Committee (EXCO) and Dr Abdul Gaffar Peang Meth, a former alternate member of EXCO for External Affairs, both of whom were fired in August. Sources close to Son Sann claimed the two generals were given ample opportunity to justify themselves but failed to appear before the Executive Committee. An ASEAN diplomat said a confidential document was sent yesterday by the pro-Son Sann group to embassies to refute charges made by the leaders of the "coup" that Hing Kunthon and Dr Gaffar were expelled without justification and denied a chance to defend themselves.

Most observers agree the Provisional Committee failed, although some believe many coalition supporters sympathised to some extent with Dr Gaffar. One important point was the number of troops each group could count on. Sources said the Provisional Committee had the support of Col Thou Thip who used to command the General Reserve in Ampil, Col Pan Thai (in charge of the Special Forces, the "red berets"), Liu Ne, the commander of Rythisen, and Col Chak Bori, a member of the Permanent Military Committee. A pro-Son Sann source said, however, that officers under these men would not support the "dissidents".

Son Sann is recognised as the prime minister of the Coalition Government by its president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who also conducted the funeral rites for Penn Thal, an alternate member of the Executive Committee. Penn Thal, a son of former prime minister Penn Nouth, was a close aide to the president of the KPNLF.

Son Sann, who has been accused of being an obstacle to closer cooperation with the Sihanoukists, publicly thanked Sihanouk for "his firm support." In the same communique, dated December 21, the Front "wished that the authors of the 'coup' rejoin the ranks of the KPNLF under Son Sann."

Proximity Talks 'Deadlocked'

BK250225 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Dec 85 p 1, 2

[Text] The "proximity talks" between rival factions in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front remained deadlocked yesterday as the dissident group led by Gen Sak Sutsakhan said it is now more interested in devoting efforts to fight the Vietnamese than the negotiations. The faction loyal to KPNLF President Son Sann yesterday issued a statement saying that the planned press conference could not be held at the moment because the Front is still in the process of settling the internal conflicts.

The statement reads: The General Secretariat of the EXCO [the challenged supreme organ] of the KPNLF inform the public interested in the Cambodian (Kampuchean) affairs that the internal conflict of the KPNLF is on the process of settlement. For this reason, the press conference which was planned is not necessary for the time being. Son Sann's faction had earlier set Monday as the date to give a news conference but postponed it over the weekend, saying that it would probably take place yesterday or later in the week.

Dr Gaffar Abdul Peang-Meth, spokesman of the other side which formed the so-called Provisional Central Committee for the Salvation (PCCS), asserted that the PCCS led by KPNLF Commander-in-Chief Gen Sak Sutsakhan and backed by Chief-of-Staff Gen Dien Del controlled the KPNLF armed forces and were in a position to carry out military struggle in the field against the Vietnamese in anticipation of the forthcoming Vietnamese dry-season offensive.

"We are now devoted to long-range missions. Henceforth, the KPNLF troops have been deployed in the field. We want a permanent stay in the interior of Kampuchea, an establishment of a network of secret caches and bases, and so forth. Now, we move. We will put up a good show in 1986," he said.

In a response to a statement by a spokesman from the other side who said that a military reshuffle was apparently under way in the KPNLF force, Dr Gaffar said: "The proposed military reshuffle is only an illusion."

On the negotiations, the dissident spokesman said that he was "pessimistic" that Son Sann would accept conditions and demands from his side. He declined to go into details. But a Khmer source said that Son Sann had so far failed to even accept to be a "ceremonial leader" of the KPNLF. Khmer sources said that Son Sann also wanted to oust Dr Gaffar and Hing Kunthou, two PCCS members from the KPNLF as one of the conditions for a reconciliation.

Son Sann's 'Secret Proposal'

BK260917 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Dec 85 p 36

[Text] Premier Son Sann of the Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) today advanced a new secret proposal for solving the conflict within the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a KPNLF general secretariate office source stated yesterday. The source declined to disclose details of the solution, saying that the issue was still being negotiated. Son Sann also told the BANGKOK WORLD in an exclusive interview that he was confident that the conflict within the KPNLF under his leadership would be resolved soon and although negotiations were still going on this morning. Son Sann said the KPNLF should spend time fighting Vietnamese intruders and not to waste time on internal conflicts. He expressed hope that every member of the front would understand this and "now we are on the way to resolve the problem in our family." Asked when he thought the problem would be resolved, Son Sann said he was confident it could be settled soon and therefore he was not in a hurry.

On the question who would be the person in the charge of cooperation and coordination with the Sihanoukists, the CGDK Premier said Gen Sak Sutsakhan would continue to do this job. Asked how badly the conflict had damaged the KPNLF's image, Mr Son Sann said he felt very sorry that the conflict which lasted a few days had given the KPNLF a bad image and he hoped it would be resolved soon. However, he said the CGDK is now in a solid position and is recognised by the world. "I am happy that during those days of conflict all the ASEAN countries, China, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk sent messages of support me [as published] and the coalition government. We have received many letters of support from the United States, Europe and even from Islamic communities," he said.

He said his trip to China was a great success. He praised China for giving the CGDK all kinds of support. "The Chinese leaders have told us that if we have the solidarity to struggle for our liberation from the Vietnamese, China is ready to help us for as long time as it takes," he noted.

Asked what he would tell his people on the occasion of the New Year, Mr Son Sann said he would tell them that the conflict was unnecessary and was being resolved satisfactorily. He said the people would be told to concentrate on the struggle against the Vietnamese until the liberation is successful and the country is freed. But Provisional Central Committee for Salvation spokesman Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth said his group had not yet received any proposal from Mr Son Sann. "We are tired of these internal political bickerings, problems and conflicts and we want these problems to end immediately" said Mr Gaffar. His group feels that Mr Son Sann is an obstacle to closer military cooperation between the KPNLF and the other noncommunist party in the resistance coalition, that of former Kampuchean monarch Prince Sihanouk.

The communist Khmer Rouge are the third member of the Tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). The KPNLF has about 15,000 guerrillas, the Khmer Rouge 30,000 and Prince Sihanouk 10,000. They are fighting 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea since Hanoi's December 1978 intervention. The Vietnamese drove the resistance from their major bases inside Kampuchea in a dry-season offensive late last year and early this year.

TROOPS ON FULL ALERT ON CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK251436 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Thai troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border have been placed on full alert to cope with a possible offensive by the Vietnamese forces against the Khmer resistance, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday. He said the Thai troops are always ready "whether it is Christmas or New Year," "and we need no extra alert," he said. Gen Athit said it was possible that the Vietnamese might launch an attack on Christmas. "We have to be careful all the time. If they want to attack, they can do it any day," he said. Gen Athit was speaking to reporters who asked whether he expected the Vietnamese forces to start a major offensive against the Khmer resistance forces like they did last Christmas. When asked to predict on the situation in the current dry season, Gen Athit said the Thai troops have to be very careful when the earth begins to dry up because the Vietnamese have better mobility. Gen Athit said there had been no progress in the negotiations to secure the release of five Thai soldiers who have been captured by the Vietnamese. The supreme commander said Thailand has been making contacts through diplomatic channels and international organizations to try to gain the Thai soldiers' freedom. When asked whether he believed the Thai soldiers are still alive, he said: "We haven't received any report about what has become of them."

POLICE PATROL REPORTEDLY INJURED BY SRV MINE

BK261107 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 26 Dec 85 pp 1, 18

[Text] Colonel Chalong Chotikaham, representative of Burapha Force, told reporters at the Supreme Command Information Office on 25 December that land mines planted by Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Cambodian border have prevented farmers in five villages in Prachin Buri Province, including Ban Yai, Pak Khlong, and Non Ian, from going out to paddy fields to harvest their crop. The area most affected is in the lower part of Aranyaprathet District. Military units in the area have sent experts to defuse the land mines and soldiers to protect farmers along the 20 km of border in the province. It is believed that Vietnamese troops have planted thousands of mines there. Col Chalong disclosed that on 24 December a military team stepped on a land mine in the vicinity of Sanro Cha-ngan village in Ta Phraya District. Three Thai soldiers were wounded in the incident. The Buraphat Force' representative said that Thai military units have found it very difficult to carry out their defense operations in the heavily mined area. Therefore, it is necessary for them to defuse all the mines and station troops in the areas as soon as possible. The Thai military will use tractors to clear the affected areas this dry season. Col Chalong added that Vietnam is now putting up barbed wire fences and planting mines along the Thai-Cambodian border under its K-5 plan. Vietnamese troops have also sneaked into Thai territory to plant land mines, which have so far killed 4 and wounded 29 Thai villagers, soldiers, policemen, and defense volunteers.

According to a report from Buriram Province, at 1200 on 24 December a patrol team from the Border Patrol Police Area 3, led by Police Sergeant Banyat Phenpraphat, clashed with a number of intruders at Obok border pass in Tambon Prasat of Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province. The foreign troops were pushed out of Thai territory after exchanging fire for 20 minutes. In the hot pursuit of the enemy, the Border Patrol Police team stepped on an enemy land mine. The explosion killed Police Sergeant Banyat Phenpraphat instantly and wounded two other team members, Police Lance Corporal Winai Haiyankluai and Police Constable Anan Phumsi. The wounded policemen were later sent to the Ban Kruat District Hospital for treatment.

NGUYEN CO THACH DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO PRK

OW261147 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] At the invitation of PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left Hanoi on 26 December 1985 for an official friendship visit to the PRK.

THAI CHARGE ON CHEMICAL BOOBY TRAPS REJECTED

BK251648 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 25 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 25 -- Of late, the Thai authorities have repeatedly claimed that the Vietnamese Army has laid mines containing toxic chemicals on Thai territory causing casualties among Thai soldiers and civilians. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this malicious fabrication. The repetition of such slanders by the Thai authorities aims at nothing but opposing Vietnam, misleading public opinion and covering their hostile acts against the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as their continued sheltering and assisting the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries in their acts of sabotage against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Communique No 1

BK241450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Communique No 1 of the 10th Session of the 7th National Assembly -- date not given]

[Text] Today, 24 December, the seventh National Assembly of the SRV began its 10th session at the Ba Dinh conference Hall in Hanoi. Attending were Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other part and state leaders.

After paying tribute to President Ho Chi Minh in his mausoleum, the National Assembly held its opening session. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho read the opening speech and directed the session. The National Assembly heard Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, present a report on behalf of the Council of Ministers on the main orientations, tasks, and targets of the 1986 socioeconomic plan. It also heard Minister of Finance Chu Tam Thuc, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, present a report on the status of implementation of the 1985 state budget and on the 1986 financial orientations and tasks and state budget, and a report on the final account of the 1984 state budget.

Communique No 2

OW251131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Dec 85

[25 December Communique No 2 of the 10th Session of the 7th National Assembly]

[Text] On 25 December the National Assembly held a plenary session at Hanoi's Ba Dinh conference hall, chaired by Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly heard Foreign Minister Nguen Co Thach, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report on the world situation and foreign relations of our party and state in 1985. On the same day, the Nationalities Council and Standing Committees of the National Assembly met to make preparations for briefings before the National Assembly.

Communique No 3

OW261213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Communique No. 3 of the 10th Session of the 7th National Assembly, dated 26 December]

[Text] On 26 December 1985 the National Assembly held a plenary meeting at the conference hall under the chairmanship of Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly. The National Assembly heard Nguyen Dang, vice chairman of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee and read the committee's report on the state plan and budget. Chairman Hoang Truong Minh of the Nationalities Council read the council's report on a number of policies and measures aimed at successfully implementing the 1986 state plan and developing the economy and culture in mountainous areas. Chairman Tran Do of the National Assembly's Culture and Education Committee read the committee's report on the task of teaching politics, ethics, and Vietnamese literature and on the implementation of regulations on protecting and using historical and cultural relics and sites.

Chairman Tran Duc Luong of the National Assembly's Science and Technology Committee read the committee's report on applying scientific and technical advances in the production and processing of grain, foodstuffs, and consumer goods. Chairman Duong Quoc Chinh of the National Assembly's Public Health and Social Welfare Committee read the committee's report on ensuring environmental sanitation, the implementation of the population policy in 1981-85, and the adjustment of prices, wages, and funds relating to public health and society. Chairman Le Thanh Dao of the National Assembly's Youth, Teenagers, and Children Committee, read the committee's report on the deployment and employment of young laborers and the settlement of the job issue for young people.

U.S.-JAPAN 'MILITARY COLLUSION' CRITICIZED

BK241412 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports from Tokyo said that in November Japanese navy took part in joint U.S.-Japan naval exercise codenamed ("Green Park") in the Pacific with the participation of 80 warships, including the most up-to-date atomic aircraft carriers. The Japanese Government even announced that next year Japan will, together with the United States, conduct a joint exercise codenamed ("Critic") in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. The Japanese Self-Defense Forces will take part in a joint exercise with the U.S. ground, Air, Naval, and Marine forces. At present, Japan is building the second antisubmarine center at Asugi Base in Kagawa Province. When completed, this center will be used jointly by the United States and Japanese naval forces. These moves further proved that the Nakasone administration is tightening Japan to the Washington-Tokyo war chariot, turning the country into a huge military base and even a nuclear base for the U.S. military machine. The ruling capitalist monopolies in Japan are serving the U.S. reactionary global strategy. They are feverishly strengthening military forces and step by step reviving Japanese militarism.

The Nakasone government once stated that Japan is an unsinkable aircraft carrier. Now it again sabotages nonnuclear principles and is ready to turn Japan into a nuclear battlefield. Since early this year the Pentagon has deployed 53 nuclear-carrying F-16 fighter-bombers in Misawa Base and built there an important nuclear arsenal. Information centers to serve nuclear war are strengthened in Yokota, Yokogawa, and Osaka. U.S. nuclear-powered submarines this year called at Yokosuka 24 times, the highest figure ever seen before. Joint U.S.-Japan military exercises are conducted regularly with large scale. Together with the above-mentioned moves, the presence of more than 50,000 U.S. troops and 118 military bases, U.S. nuclear weapons, Tomahawk missiles, atomic submarines, and F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers is a real threat to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

With its military budget the limit, Japan is plunging headlong into the U.S. war plan, supporting the U.S. SDI program. It has signed with the U.S. an agreement of cooperation in building space-based weapons systems. Tokyo has agreed to transfer to Washington techniques in manufacturing missile systems that tighten Japan's scientific and technical potentials to the U.S. SDI program.

The fact that the Japanese authorities are strengthening military collusion with the United States seriously threatens peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. This is also the cause of tension in the region. For this very reason, the struggle to prevent and abolish the U.S.-Japan military collusion is not only an urgent task of the Japanese people but also a common demand of the people of all nations who cherish peace and stability in the region.

VAN TIEN DUNG INSPECTS DONG BANG ARMY GROUP

BK250330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of the 41st VPA anniversary, Senior General Van Tien Dung, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and Minister of National Defense recently visited and inspected the Dong Bang group of Quyet Thang Army Corps. After hearing reports and directly reviewing the unit's situation, the minister commended the group for its comprehensive development and maturity scored during the past years, especially this year. He pointed out experience and factors leading to the success of the group.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TALKS WITH SRV ON CAMBODIA

HK250518 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 25 (AFP) -- Hanoi is still waiting for Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to make his planned visit to Vietnam to resume his dialogue with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach on the Cambodian problem, a senior Indonesian official said. Sana Sutresna, director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, said in comments published today in the official news agency ANTARA that a visiting Vietnamese delegation had reminded him that Mr. Mokhtar was expected in Hanoi. Mr. Mokhtar last month said he intended to travel to Hanoi in December to meet with Mr. Nguyen [Co Thach]. However, later this month he said without elaborating that the visit did not seem possible. The last meeting between the two ministers was in Jakarta in August and diplomats here have speculated that Mr. Mokhtar might be concerned about reports of a new dry-season offensive buildup by Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Mr. Sutresna, who headed the Indonesian team at the first two-day meeting of the Indonesia-Vietnam working committee which ended last night, said however the ministerial meeting would only be finalized after the results of the working groups talks had been relayed to both sides. When the ministerial meeting does take place, Mr. Sutresna said it would cover both bilateral issues and the Cambodian problem.

Speaking of the two-day working committee meeting which was held here under a press black-out Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Sutresna said the Indonesian side had explained the idea of a "cocktail party" meeting proposal put forward by Mr. Mokhtar in which all Cambodian groups, including the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government could meet informally in Indonesia. Mr. Sutresna said however that Indonesia was still awaiting news as to whether the tri-partite Cambodian resistance headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was in favor of the idea. He said the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN's) 12 point peace program and Indochina's five point program for achieving peace in the region were discussed, but did not elaborate. On bilateral issues he said it had been agreed that Vietnamese and Indonesian officials would discuss the problem of "paying refugees" arriving on Indonesian soil at a technical level. Mr. Mokhtar in August asked Mr. Nguyen to try to stem the flow, and possibly repatriate refugees who made their way to Indonesia "by paying thousands of dollars just to seek a better life." However, Mr. Nguyen [Co Thach] declined to discuss the subject according to Mr Mokhtar.

Jakarta Report

BK240758 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is expected to arrive in Hanoi, Vietnam for talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in continuation of the Indonesia-Vietnam dialogue. The director general of political affairs in the Indonesian Foreign Department, Nana Sutresna, the chairman of the Indonesian delegation at the Indonesia-Vietnam joint working group meeting 23-24 December, said the above at the Foreign Department Office, Jakarta yesterday afternoon after being informed by the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Nguyen Dy Nien. According to Nana Sutresna, the meeting between the two foreign ministers will be fixed after both sides assessed the result of the Indonesia-Vietnam joint working group meeting. The Indonesian-Vietnamese foreign ministers meeting, among others, will discuss bilateral relations, the Cambodian issue, and the question of Vietnamese refugees who keep entering into Indonesian Territory.

MARCOS' CHRISTMAS MESSAGE CALLS FOR DIALOGUE

HK240855 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] President Marcos today expressed the hope that in keeping with the spirit of Christmas, the opposition will soften their hearts embittered by hate, to enable them to hold a genuine dialogue with the government. He said that this is to ensure the growth and stability of the nation as well as the future of the younger generation. The president bared this feeling in his traditional Christmas message to the national on the eve of the celebration of the birth of Christ. In his message, the president said, quote: that in reaching out to you today, we do not forget those who differ with us. We pray that the spirit of Christmas will soften their hearts embittered by hate and will lead them into a genuine dialogue with us, unquote.

The chief executive also expressed his concern for the millions of children throughout the nation for whom Christmas is a day like no other. At the same time, President Marcos said that the Filipino people had a lot to thank God for during the season of giving, and thanksgiving for the return of stability and confidence to our nation's life.

MARCOS GRANTS AMNESTY TO 742 MNLF OFFICERS, MEN

HK241419 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] President Marcos yesterday granted amnesty to 742 officers and men of the Moro National Liberation Front who surrendered to Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, in Alamada, Cotabato last Monday, with 1,200 supporters. "We welcome you to the government, and I hereby order that full and complete amnesty be granted to all officers and men under Commander Umbal Alamada," the President told 23 commanders led by Alamada, one of three region commanders operating in the area under Dimas Pundato. The President also ordered a 10,000-hectare logged-over area in Dado, Alamada, to be surveyed for a possible settlement site for the rebel returnees. The president also ordered that:

Temporary settlement be provided for the returnees.
Assistance be extended to the returnees under the presidential decree which authorizes the extension of assistance for the rehabilitation of returning MNLF and NPA's.
A retraining program be given them so that a protective organization be organized to enable them to protect themselves.

The president urged them to contact those who are still in the hills and convince them to surrender and assured them that as long as he is President "you have my protection."

The rebel returnees included five staff officers and 18 field commanders. They are Commander Alamada, Bangon Lumagaday, Bagol Butig, Bosser Diumaluden, Baro Andol, Omar Gumaguil, Iany Bangon, Perro Bangon, Ric Hadji Gapon, Cassarino Paniamban, Mangandaya Bago, Mati Maliwanag, Barra Pasawikan, Bangao Besigao, Mama Abad, Tambor Makabago, Gani Alamada, Wajab Alamada, Pao Akay, Mama Udong, Gorio Mangoteng, Abubakar Tugaya, Paz Abdual and Terio Alvarez.

MARCOS OUTLINES PROBABLE CAMPAIGN ITINERARY

HK260810 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that he and his running mate Arturo Tolentino would continue their political campaign after Christmas.

He added that the campaign may be resumed first in Manila, and that 1 or 2 weeks would be devoted to the Visayas and Mindanao before coming back to Luzon. He said that perhaps 3 days would be spent in Bicol, 3 days in southern Luzon, and 2 or 3 days in Manila and central Luzon.

MARCOS SWEARS IN NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

HK260807 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] President Marcos swore in this morning MP Narciso Monsod of Iloilo as deputy minister of health. Monsod is a graduate of the University of Santo Tomas School of Medicine. He has also acted in official business. The president also appointed Monsod as home financing commissioner. The chief executive likewise inducted into office today former MP and Ifugao Governor Gualberto Lumauig as presidential assistant for media affairs. Lumauig will also act as special spokesman of the ruling KBL party.

MARCOS ADDRESSES CIVIL SERVANTS AT MALACANANG

HK231220 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0610 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Address by President Ferdinand Marcos before the Bureau Directors Association, the Association of Career Executives, and the Organization of Provincial and City Fiscals of the Philippines at the Ceremony Hall of Malacanang Palace; in English and Tagalog with English passages in quotation marks; monitored in progress -- live]

[Text] ... [Unidentified announcer] We continue with our live coverage, where the president is speaking before the Organization of City and Provincial Fiscals of the Philippines. We are gathered here at the ceremony hall with some 1,000 people. The president is the guest speaker. Earlier, President Marcos made a speech during which he announced his plans to launch an extensive rehauling of the government after the February elections. He expressed great optimism for his party's win in the polls. Let us return to the president.

[Marcos passage indistinct]

[Announcer] The president has had a busy day since early this morning. He met with members of the board of generals and colonels to study the proposed action plan for the reorganization of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

[Marcos passage indistinct]

[Announcer] The chief executive earlier expressed high hopes of winning the elections, basing his conclusion not only on observations made by different sectors, but also on those of the opposition who said that more than ever, the present administration enjoys a huge edge. It means that the president continues to receive support and remains popular. The president said that he would launch an extensive reorganization of the government after the 7 February 1986 elections. We continue our "live coverage" from the Ceremony Hall of Malacanang Palace where some 1,000 people are gathered. They are from the "Bureau Directors Association, Career Service Executive Officers," and the "Association of Provincial and City Fiscals of the Philippines." Here is the president:

[Marcos] [Words indistinct] "issue is not just, uh, extemporary, decision an ordinary political thing.

That decision is critical. It may mean that our country may end up with severe bloodshed, if not, perhaps, a civil war. If my studies of developing countries do not mistake me, I am certain that even the opposition knows of very serious doubts of the direction in which they are going, because now one hears such things like, we are flexible. While the opposition [words indistinct] other advisers. "But just remember this: Advisers may come and go; you may have a hundred advisers, but ultimately, the decision must be made by you. And when you make that decision, you draw upon not only innate intelligence and talent, but on experience. And government cannot be run by ifs or buts, said De Gaulle, and De Gaulle was a most [word indistinct] administrator. He said, government is (?when) the yes and no, there are no adjectives. And when you make a decision, it affects not only you, it affects the entire nation. And so, you actually put in the gambling block or on the block your neck. You must put in that decision your wager that you are correct, and you must put at stake not only your life, not only your conscience, but your whole life's achievements, and your reputation, and most, your honor. Honesty and sincerity is not enough. And if it comes to all of that, there are many things that we can say about the opposition which indicate they are not honest nor are they sincere. The presentation of perjured testament in the Batasan which resulted in a perjury case being filed against 56 members of the opposition because they signed, outside of the proceedings of the Batasan, a sworn statement to the effect that they knew with their own knowledge all the allegations like hidden wealth, like corruption, like bribery and high crimes, and violations of the Constitution. "They were confronted in committee and they were asked, (?give) us a bill of particulars, [words indistinct] Natividad when it came to the floor [word's indistinct] he said," that this impeachment petition would not be accepted even by the justice of Caloocan. And those from Caloocan were angry saying that, do you think we in Caloocan accept anything. [laughter] Think about it, what evidence have you got? Pictures of buildings? Who owns them? Testimony said they belong to me. Why did you not state so in your impeachment petition? Now, things turned out "against you and against the others." [Passage indistinct] modesty aside, I have always been wealthy, even before the war.

"Is that honesty? Is that sincerity;" Then, they spread it all over the United States. They even talked to the American congressmen, slandering the government, saying that we are all corrupt. "There is not a single honest man in government. Can you imagine that?" They said so to the foreigners. That's why, I say that "let us keep this on a higher level." If you have grudges, out with them. Do not resort to deception. They said that they would present all these accusations. Now, they are silent, because they have no proof. "They presented perjured testimony." Who testified? "There were several witnesses who testified openly in court, free, [passage indistinct].

The witnesses were told that they would be paid handsomely if they testified against the armed forces. "Who were they to testify? Vicente Galman, a relative of the deceased. uh, uh, uh, assassin." [Passage indistinct] along with a niece. She was forced to sign a statement. "They tried to make her sign a sworn statement." The girl refused, saying that she has to read the statement first, so they argued. The girl broke down, and asked why she was crying, she said that she was being forced to sign a sworn statement next door, but the statement was full of falsehoods. So, is that "honesty, sincerity?"

They presented a "crying lady," not knowing that "there was a previous statement of the crying lady that she did not see anything. She did not see anything. And this was testified [as heard] before agent Tuvera of the NBI [National Bureau of Investigations]. And this was the first opportunity that she could speak." But after having spoken to prosecutors, she changed her statement. However, "the agent said" that her first statement was clear and even recorded. "if you want the tape, I'll give it, too! So, they said, what's the difference (?Marcos)? In the Philippines as in the United States, you cannot use a tape recorder unless it is done with the consent of the accused."

So, the tape was not entered in the proceedings, but the statement of the agent was included. When first queried, she said: The truth was that I saw nothing. So, "perjured testimony. This is not honesty. Is this the kind of society which we want?"

And they also issue threats, I'll have Marcos jailed, as if this was the first time I've been faced with danger. I know that the tone is Maria Clara. However, our Maria Clara is "demure, retiring, intelligent but does not show it, especially when the husband is around." [laughter] That is our Maria Clara. Our women are intelligent, let us admit that many of them are more intelligent than us. The first lady and I have a bet. Whenever we attend graduation rites, she says: Let us wager, I bet there are more female honor graduates. I always lose. There are indeed more females who come in first. So I say, the reason is that women have no distractions, while the men do nothing but stare at the girls. [laughter] As for our women, unless courted by many, they study well. You will see that many valedictorians are female, and I am elated, because, imagine, the Maria Claras of Jose Rizal have evolved from frail beings to today's experts and knowledgeable ones. So, what has happened to our men? Go on, continue going to Roxas Boulevard. [laughter] "But that is social mobility and this is a free society." [laughter] Even though the men here outnumber the women, this is just a "word of advice." I do know that they don't go to Roxas Boulevard. They could have been recognized immediately. There are people who are putting down the "names of government officials who are seen in those nightspots," even the customs and revenue officials [passage indistinct].

"Anyway, let us now devote ourselves to implementing our program because this is a critical, historic period which will decide what is to happen to our country. It is not just Marcos, KBL not just even justice. It is our entire country. It is our entire nation." You will no doubt be affected even if you try to avoid it. Ultimately, all our people will be affected. That's why, in making our choices, we must not allow ourselves to go the way of Indonesia, Vietnam, Nicaragua, and others.

"So, I thank you again for coming here. I am happy that we have met once again. This is the ceremonial hall where I meet" ambassadors, kings and presidents, prime ministers. Well, I say that it is fitting that I meet here in this "the hall of brotherhood and unity" our fiscals, [applause] [words indistinct].

"Anyway, I hope that you will now be alert to what is happening to our country. We succeeded in converting the indifferent, uncommitted souls of our countryside, and they are now working and depending on their own sweat and labor, in order to keep their dignity, then it is about time...[changes thought] How many employees are there in government, about a million, a million and a half?

[Unidentified voice] More than 1,500,000.

[Marcos] Maybe, including our soldiers. Let me remind you of the "the principles of our noble cause; may I exhort the new approach of the total democratic reformation and revolution to now proceed to take the objectives that we have set, we ourselves, and that is, the dignity of the entire Filipino people, his commitment to [words indistinct] of his race and nobility of his cause. Thank you and good day." [applause]

PAPER REPORTS MARCOS SPEECHES, OTHER ACTIVITIES

HK241424 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Dec 85 pp 1, 9

[By Miguel Genoveal]

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that the opposition is tainted with communism and the support of a foreign government. "If they can do this for the short term, may they not do this for a long term?" he asked. He told the Bureau Directors Association, the National Association of City and Provincial Fiscals, and the Career Executive Service Officers of the perils of such a linkage. Once it gets hold of power, the opposition will plunge into "a partnership with the communists" and this would mean a loss of freedom that the Filipino people fought for, the President said. "If that is their purpose, then ours is the nobility to rise again as a people. We are an independent country, ours is a noble race. We must not let that freedom be lost," the President said.

The president added that having many advisers as Corazon Aquino is reported to have just goes to show that the opposition "does not know what the presidency is all about. You can have all the advisers you want, but ultimately, you must assume the responsibility of making a decision. And when you make the decision, you put your neck on the line and your entire lifetime achievement as well," he said.

The President also said that almost 100 opinion surveys conducted by private professional groups, said yesterday that the Marcos-Tolentino ticket of the ruling KBL will win "overwhelmingly" over the Aquino-Laurel ticket on Feb. 7. The President also warned against the "dire consequences in the event the opposition wins the polls, which he described as "very critical" to the political and economic survival of the country. He said there are those affected with a psychosis of change who would have a change even if that change is for the worse. He said the surveys show that the KBL will take the elections by two-to-one even in Central Luzon and in the Tagalog regions. However, the President said, there is need "to push" his running mate, MP Arturo Tolentino, in some parts of the Tagalog region because it showed the president and the opposition vice president bet Salvador Laurel, as preferred. With the assurances of leaders in the Solid North, the opposition would be lucky to get a six-figure vote of the 3.5 million registered voters in the region.

According to the surveys, the President said some people are indifferent to the elections. "Such indifference would be critical," he said. He told members of an umbrella group of Jeepney drivers association in Metro Manila that the KBL ticket will receive a resounding victory not only in Metro Manila but in the entire country. The President reiterated his dream to implement fully the Filipino ideology. He is committed he said, to the implementation of the three elements of the Filipino ideology, namely: Values which are dear to the people like freedom, justice, equal opportunity, as well as political and economic freedoms; Concept of Society, which is one that is open, one where a person can develop his God-given talents and can rise in the social strata; An alternative society which will give honor and dignity to an individual and make one proud to be a Filipino.

He said the opposition links with the communists may turn the Philippines into another Kampuchea or Vietnam should the opposition candidates win. After regaining his dignity after 350 years of colonialization the Filipino may gain lose this under opposition, the President said.

The President was referring to the communist link of the opposition, as well as the latter's invitation for foreign intervention in the country's internal affairs.

While the KBL program is planned, the opposition intends to extemporize, the President said. He feared that the opposition would undo what the government has done for the people, including the various reforms instituted by his administration. The President assured that the economic recovery program is now in place and that the insurgency problem would be solved soon. He urged for the conversion of the uncommitted people into active participants in the coming political exercise, reminding the people of the KBL commitment to uphold the dignity of the Filipino people and the pride of his race.

Before the President's appearance, Assemblyman Arturo M. Tolentino addressed the crowd. He said that while he had no ambition to run for vice president, he was challenged by the offer of the president and "certainly I cannot turn my back to a challenge for public service."

In another development, President Marcos yesterday approved a request of Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, presidential candidate of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), for the services of some officers of the armed forces. However, the actual duties of the officers will still be clarified in view of the request that the officers serve as aides or liaison officers. Such a function, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile explained is only possible if the officers were attached to public officials. He recalled that the government had previously provided security details to political candidates. The request was made by Tomas Henson, Jr., director of external operations of the Mrs. Aquino's campaign staff, to Enrile, who brought the matter up with the President. The President immediately approved the request, and Enrile said he would contact Henson to clarify the matter.

At the same time, the President discussed with the armed forces general staff policies governing the protection of candidates in the Feb. 7 elections. According to Henson, Mrs. Aquino is requesting the services of "a field-grade constabulary officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel and a number of junior officers which may be allowed to us in consonance with existing regulations and policies." Henson said, however, that pending notification of other personnel, Mrs. Aquino's camp is requesting the immediate assignment of two AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers, whom he identified as Capt. Jose Angel A. Honrado of the armed forces general headquarters, and Capt. Ramon S. Gutierrez of the Aviation Security Command of the air force. In his letter, Henson said that "it will be understood that these officers will abide by any regulation or policy which will govern their duty with this organization."

To opposition charges that there is corruption in government, the Chief Executive said that never before has there been an Ombudsman -- the Tanodbayan and the Sandiganbayan -- where public officials can be charged in court. He said that it was only under his administration where the Ombudsman was established. He said that his 20 years as president has been devoted to "lift up the indifferent and the uncommitted soul's" to be productive citizens of the country. It is along this line, he said, that the government has pursued with vigor its human resource development program to tap the vast potentials and creativity of the Filipino people.

In a speech before some 100 tribal chieftains from Mindanao, who called on him at Malacanang to present a resolution they unanimously approved pledging their 100 percent support for the KBL, the President said the election is critical to the survival of the country since its outcome will determine the fate of the nation, the President called "on each and everyone to now give all-out support to the KBL candidates."

Earlier, the First Lady Imelda R. Marcos welcomed the delegates to Malacanang expressing her and the President's appreciation for the gesture of the tribal chieftains to troop to the palace all the way from Mindanao to pledge their support to the present administration.

The President explained that there was a need for him to seek a fresh mandate from the people in an advanced presidential election so that he could more effectively deal with the various programs of government initiated by his administration. These include, he said, the social programs to uplift the poor segments of society, and the twin problems of national economic recovery and the communist insurgency. The President also said that the opposition had apparently made arrangements with the communists in the mistaken notion that the latter could be controlled and won over if by chance they (the opposition) should win in the election. The President warned that a KBL defeat in the Feb. 7 elections will spell disaster for the people because it "would mean a return to the oppressiveness we knew under the colonizers." According to the President, a KBL win is crucial "if we will continue the program of development, say in Mindanao, maintain the present situation, recover from the economic crisis, and stop the senseless bloody killing of civilians in almost every part of the country."

Meanwhile, the President assured the delegation that the government will extend help in the registration of new voters on Dec. 28 and 29, within the limits set by law. They informed the President that they represent 17 provinces and cities, with a total 4.5 million population and a voting strength of 2.5 million, of whom 1.5 million are registered. The President thanked them for their past support and their pledge of 100 percent support in the coming elections. The President assured them that the program of freedom, of equality and equal opportunity in the development of everyone's God-given faculties which will permit him to aim high will continue so that every Filipino will regain his identity and dignity and will not be treated like cattle or an animal.

The delegation was led by Datu Joseph Guabong Sibug, president of the Mindanao Highlanders Association (Mindahila), a TOYM awardee of 1977, and T'boli Mayor Mai Tuan. They were accompanied by Natural Resources Minister Rodolfo del Rosario and Antonio Floirendo. They represented Mandobos, Bagobos, Subanons, and T'bolis from Catabato, Agusan Norte, Agusan Sur, South Cotabato, Davao Sur, Zamboanga Sur, Zamboanga Norte, Surigao Sur, Davao Norte, Bukidnon, Maguindanao, Davao Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Sultan Kudarat, and the cities of Gen. Santos, Davao, Zambaoanga, and Dapitan, Cotabato, Iligan and Butuan.

OPPOSITION, INDEPENDENT MP'S SIGN PACT WITH KBL

HK260350 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] A number of opposition and independent assemblymen are scheduled to sign a coalition agreement with the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan today. This is a development that is expected to further strengthen the KBL machinery for the forthcoming special presidential and vice presidential elections. As titular head of the KBL, President Marcos will sign the coalition agreement with the other signatories at Malacanang.

Among those to sign the agreement are Members of Parliament Romeo Jalosjos, Nacionalista Party of Zamboanga del Norte; Edelmiro Amante, Nacionalista Party, Agusan del Norte; Rustico de los Reyes, Sr, independent, of Laguna; Helena Benitez, KBL-independent, of Cavite; Victor Agayani, independent, Pangasinan; Antonio Gatuslao, independent, Negros Occidental; and Rafael Palmares, independent, Iloilo. Former Senator Jose Roy, Nacionalista Party president, is also expected to attend the Malacanang ceremonies.

The signatures each count a large consistency, which when translated into votes, will further widen the victory margin of the KBL candidates in the coming polls. In the meantime, the KBL hierarchy has completed plans for rallies and other political gatherings in Metro Manila. The plans include the scheduled public announcement of resolutions by a number of large labor organizations expressing their full support for the Marcos-Tolentino ticket in the February balloting.

Marcos Addresses MP's

HK260644 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0555 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Speech by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos at a ceremony to sign a coalition agreement between the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and nine independent and Nacionalista Party members of parliament, in Malacanang Palace, Manila -- live]

[Text] I close these ceremonies with a warm embrace to the comrades fighting a crusade -- a crusade for freedom, for justice, for the dignity of the entire Filipino people -- and in so deciding to support the KLB. I am certain that, er, God and the Filipino people have, er, participated in this decision of conscience, because that is what it is, a decision of conscience. It is our hope that all over the country decisions of conscience will be made by each and every voter who shall decide the future and destiny of our country. [applause]

Let it be said that these brave and wise men who now strengthen the forces of, er, freedom, of resolve, and of honesty and sincerity, um, without any, er, attempt, at, er, um, delusion as to what would happen if this particular vehicle in which we are riding, which is our country, a plane, shall we say, which has now met a tumultuous, er, typhoon or storm, and someone who has been piloting this plane for so many years and has succeeded in reversing the, er, um, not only, the um, insurgency program [as heard] but also the economic recovery program, if this experienced pilot should now be changed by someone who do not know, does not know how to pilot at all, because he or she may not have any experience, and, er, this fundamental question, um, raises, er, the very, er, question of, er, survival.

The Filipino people must now realize that these elections, more than any other election in our history, will mean either the survival of our country or its, er, loss and downfall in a bloody and perhaps, um, er, uncontrollable, er, situation, in view of the dichotomies that arise out of the present demonstration of the programs of government of the contending parties.

I once again will say it is with an overwhelming sense of humility that I listen to the statements of the independents and the individual members of the Nacionalista Party as well as, er, those who belong to the caucus of ten, in their, er, explanations of their decisions to support the Marcos-Tolentino team.

Rest assured that the program of government that we have outlined, the ideology, and the ultimate search for not only the sovereignty of our people but the dignity of each individual Filipino, his safety, his progress, and, er, the alleviation of what could be a very unstable and, er, um, er, intolerable situation where force would be used against force, if the subversives, the Communist Party, succeed in obtaining a share of power in the indirect method of elections, um. I say, welcome to the party, um, in its effort to save the Filipino and the Republic of the Philippines. Thank you.

Tolentino Speaks

HK260652 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0550 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Speech by KBL vice presidential candidate Arturo Tolentino at a ceremony to sign a coalition agreement between the KBL and nine independent and Nacionalista Party members of parliament, in Malacanang Palace, Manila -- live]

[Text] Mr President, Madame First Lady, distinguished Deputy Prime Minister, and colleagues who have affixed their signatures to this agreement this morning:

Needless to say, on behalf of the KBL and personally, on my own behalf, I am really happy we decided to this agreement between the KBL and the group of independents. I view this not as a capitulation of people who are actually outside of the KBL, but as an expression of their desire to help in the administration of this country with the end in view of promoting the interests and the welfare of our people. It is to me a significant step that means that persons in high office can set aside petty partisan or political affiliations or interests for the sake of the whole country and the people.

The coming election is very crucial to this country. It will actually determine the fate in the future of 55 million Filipinos. I think this signing this morning is an indication that our colleagues friends, our new colleagues in this coalition, have indicated their willingness to support the administration of President Marcos and the new administration that is coming in with their support and with their help in the coming elections. This support is indicative of their desire to help the present leadership continue in order to maintain and further the stability of our country, the recovery from our economic crisis and the amelioration of our people in the [word indistinct] social life. I therefore congratulate our new colleagues and hope that this coalition that has been signed this morning will go a long way in bringing about the victory of the Marcos-Tolentino team in the next election. Thank you. [applause]

LAGUNA PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR JOINS OPPOSITION

OW250623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec 25 KYODO -- The governor of the densely-populated Laguna Province near Manila has joined the opposition to make official his widely-publicized two-year-old break with the government party because it refused to adopt his son-in-law as an official parliamentary candidate last year. Felicisimo T. San Luis took his oath Tuesday as a member of the main opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido).

Opposition leaders claimed it was a major defection that would start a wave of similar moves by other members of President Ferdinand Marcos's Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (New Society Movement). Unido leaders claimed about five others of the nation's 73 provincial governors, plus nine mayors, are expected to join Unido soon. Opposition leaders also said they expected defections of about 200 of the nation's 90,000 elected local neighborhood leaders known as barangay chairmen.

San Luis took his oath as an oppositionist at the home of Unido President Salvador "Doy" Laurel, who is vice presidential candidate on the unified opposition's official ticket against Marcos in presidential elections set for February. San Luis broke with the Marcos party early last year when the government party refused to adopt his son-in-law as party candidate for one of the province's four seats in parliamentary elections in May last year. San Luis managed his son-in-law's campaign as an independent, and won one of the four seats, with the other three going to the Marcos party. San Luis was excluded from activities of the government party, and has been a regular attendant at opposition activities for the past year. Only one other of the 73 provincial governors is an official opposition member, Jose Laurel of Batangas Province, a nephew of Doy Laurel.

TRANSPARENT BALLOT BOXES TO BE USED IN POLLS

HK260821 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The Comelec [Commission on Elections] officially announced today the use of transparent ballot boxes in the February 7 special presidential and vice presidential polls. Comelec Commissioner Jaime Opinion said the adaptability and the durability of transparent boxes will be placed on actual test during the plebiscite for the creation of the province of Negros Del Norte. The plebiscite is scheduled on January 3 next year. In an interview with MBS radio, Commissioner Opinion said the ballot boxes for the plebiscite are said to be shipped today to Bacolod City. He stressed that the use of the transparent boxes is embodied in the omnibus election code.

ROADBLOCKS SET UP TO CONTROL GUNS DURING POLLS

HK250654 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Manila, Dec 25 (AFP) -- Police and paramilitary forces mounted searches for firearms at roadblocks in the Philippines today to ensure that the upcoming presidential election will be peaceful, it was announced. Deputy Armed Forces chief Lieut. Gen. Fidel Ramos ordered the mobile checkpoints set up in a meeting here yesterday with top police and officials of the paramilitary constabulary force, a statement from the Constabulary said. Gen Ramos noted an increase in the number of unlicensed, locally-made handguns and a growing number of attempts to smuggle in foreign-made firearms, the statement added. The statement said that Gen. Ramos told the meeting that the searches would be aimed at ensuring "an atmosphere conducive to the holding of peaceful and orderly elections." A constabulary spokesman said that random searches were being made of vehicles and people, but no weapons had yet been found.

Meanwhile, the government's Commission on Elections (Comelec) has created a team to monitor campaign spending and ordered a liquor ban on the eve and the day of the poll, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said today. The monitoring team was created in the wake of KBL charges that the opposition has received contributions from foreign sources, the state-run agency said. Mrs. Aquino has denied the accusation. The Comelec office was closed today for Christmas.

Under the law governing the February election, candidates are prohibited to solicit or receive aid from any foreign entity for campaign purposes. The law also limits each candidate's campaign spending to 1.50 pesos (7.8 U.S. cents) for every registered voter in his or her constituency. Some 27.3 million Filipinos will be eligible to vote next year, Comelec officials have said.

The liquor ban prohibits the sale, serving and drinking of alcoholic beverages for two days, but tourist-oriented establishments such as hotels are to be exempted, subject to prior written consent from Comelec, PNA said.

Ramos Orders Crackdown

HK241048 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1000 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Deputy Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos today ordered the intensification of sustained campaign against loose firearms and the illegal possession of firearms all over the country. He issued the orders to PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commanders all over the country. The directive was issued to ensure a peaceful celebration of the holiday season in the face of proliferation of firearms during this time of the year. [Passage indistinct] At the same time, he warned all military and police personnel against indiscriminate firing of their firearms during the holiday season. He said any soldier or policeman caught firing his gun into the air to celebrate the new year will be dealt with severely.

Checkpoints Described

HK260656 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Mobile checkpoints are now carrying out the latest PC [Philippine Constabulary] campaign against loose firearms and illegal possession of guns. Under a directive from PC headquarters, the mobile checkpoints must (?report) at all times by an officer and manned by an enlisted man and policeman. The mobile checkpoints maybe designated in the provinces by an officer not lower than the regional commander. In Metro Manila, the checkpoints will be set up by the PC Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] chief.

PC chief Fidel Ramos said persons caught with illegal possession of guns cannot expect immunity to mission orders. He laid down conditions before mission orders can be accepted.

LIQUOR BAN IMPOSED; CAMPAIGN SPENDING MONITORED

HK260346 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday said the liquor ban will be imposed during the registration of voters on December 28 and 29, and on February 6 and 7, the date of the election of the president and vice president. The resolutions approved by the Comelec provide that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or serve, buy, or drink during the 4 prohibited days. However, the Comelec exempted from the bans hotels and other establishments duly certified as tourist-oriented. Violation of the liquor ban is punishable by 1 to 6 years of imprisonment without the benefits of probation. Convicted violators shall be disqualified from holding public offices and deprived of the right of suffrage.

Meanwhile, the Comelec yesterday created a team that will monitor the expenditures of all political parties and their candidates. Comelec Chairman Victoriano Savellano said the creation of a monitoring team came in the wake of reports that the opposition has received contributions from foreign sources.

RELEASE, TRANSFER OF INMATES BANNED DURING POLL

HK241054 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1000 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The Comelec today warned jail wardens all over the country against releasing and transferring prisoners during election time. The prohibition against the release and transfer of inmates is covered by Comelec Resolution No. 7039 recently promulgated by the poll body. Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano said any jail warden or jail keeper who allows the release or transfer of prisoners during the election period will be guilty of an election offense. He said this is punishable with imprisonment of not less than 1 year, if not more than 6 years as well as disqualification from holding public office and voting.

AQUINO WILLING TO HOLD 'CONVERSATION' WITH MARCOS

HK251222 Hong Kong AFP in English 1202 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec 25 (AFP) -- Opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino today said she was willing to hold informal talks with President Ferdinand Marcos on national issues, and suggested their families hear Catholic mass together. In an interview on GMA television, Mrs Aquino said: "As I've said from the beginning, it's up to him to issue the invitation." Mrs Aquino, widow of Mr Marcos' assassinated archrival Benigno Aquino, first challenged Mr Marcos to a television debate early this month hours after she announced her candidacy for the February 7 snap poll. The president, who has belittled his rival for her "inexperience" in government affairs, has refused the offer, saying he would not debate with a woman but would only hold a "friendly conversation" with her. "Why not, I'm all for a friendly conversation," Mrs Aquino said today.

Mrs Aquino, 52, holds the 68-year-old president responsible for the murder of her husband at Manila airport in 1983. A trial court earlier this month acquitted military chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others of the killing. She said today "Soon after the Agrava fact finding board came out with its report, I even suggested maybe the Marcos and Aquino families can attend mass together. Maybe that could be a beginning. But it has to be in neutral territory." The Agrava board which investigated the Aquino murder recommended the filing of murder charges against Gen Ver and his 25 co-accused.

AQUINO MOVEMENT HEADQUARTERS OPENS IN BULACAN

HK260817 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The Cory-for-President Movement headquarters in Malolos, Bulacan, was recently opened here in a Cojuangco family-owned building right in the heart of the city. According to Ernesto S.J. Mendoza, secretary general and officer in charge of the Bulacan office, the office is well organized and well equipped. Attorney Mendoza was elected executive secretary of the Bulacan branch of the Cory-for-President Movement. Mendoza added that the opposition in Bulacan is all ready for the campaign, and that a meeting was held recently to discuss the opposition's campaign strategy. He said that even though the president has three Bulacan ministers in his cabinet, the province is going to support the opposition.

VER SAYS CPP MAY SUPPORT OPPOSITION IN ELECTION

HK241459 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Dec 85 p 20

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) "continues to remain silent over the coming snap presidential elections" and may be waiting for signs that the opposition would give it "accommodations" in return for its support, Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver said yesterday. Ver told a press conference the CPP's National Democratic Front (NDF) has attempted to discredit the government by claiming that the snap election on Feb. 7 is "designed to deceive the people and confuse the opposition as well as upset opposition plans."

Ver said that the NDF has stated that the election would only benefit "US imperialism" and the Marcos administration because it would provide them with an "image of legitimacy gained through popular mandate." NDF alleges that such legitimacy would be used as a basis for launching a "terror campaign and harsh economic impositions to the people," he added.

The military sees CPP's short-term goal as seeing the present administration supplanted by a coalition government composed of various opposition elements but which it dominates, as a transition stage [to] the "ultimate communization of the country," Ver said. CPP may then decide to support the opposition if it feels it can be included in that coalition government.

Ver, however, said that the CPP and the New People's Army appear to be ready to participate selectively in local elections to be held in May next year. He said this is in sharp contrast to the boycott stance they took during the Batasan elections last year. The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] assessment is that the CPP is forced to adopt this new policy because its mass base rejected its boycott position. The Communist Party will probably attempt to support certain candidates in areas where it exerts influence and selectively support candidates who have shown sympathy to its cause.

Ver also said the CPP and the NPA have managed to make "modest gains in various aspects." The CPP/NPA has a strength of 12,000 to 13,000 cadres, of whom 9,000 to 10,000 are armed and are evenly distributed in the hinterlands of Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao. He said the CPP/NPA activities are felt mostly in remote areas of the country, such as the mountain regions of the Cordilleras, the border areas of Quezon Province and the Bicol region, the hinterlands of Northern and Western Samar, parts of Negros and Panay islands and the mountain areas of Eastern and Central Mindanao.

Based on AFP's assessment, he said, the CPP/NPA exerts varying degrees of influence over 5 percent of the country's barangays, which are sparsely populated and located in remote areas mostly in Mindanao. Nevertheless, the general assessment of the military is that the CPP and the NPA today remain to be "the major threat to national security." AFP's figures show that casualties for this year alone, resulting from the CPP/NPA activities, consist of 1,242 Armed Forces personnel, 2,071 communist guerrillas and 1,195 civilians. From 1981 to the end of 1985, the casualties consist of 4,031 armed forces personnel, 6,211 communist guerrillas and 3,852 civilians. The military considers the CPP and the NPA to be suffering from logistical and financial difficulties and problems of control, he said. This is due to the communists' relatively larger strength.

Ver also said that the board of generals and colonels, tasked by President Marcos to come up with guidelines in reorganizing the AFP, has completed its report.

He said the President may ask the board to refine the guidelines further. In which case, he said, the board can still meet its final deadline set for today for the submission of the report to the President. Although Ver refused to reveal the specific recommendations and guidelines, he said the board agreed there was a need to reorganize the AFP.

COURT RULING ON SNAP POLL PRAISED BY PRESS

HK200614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0539 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec 20 (AFP) -- The Supreme Court decision clearing the way for the advanced presidential election on February 7 was praised today in the opposition and pro-government press, a rare occurrence here.

The mass-circulation opposition daily MALAYA called the ruling yesterday a "pleasant surprise" for the country's electorate and said President Ferdinand Marcos "might have unleashed something beyond his control." "Now he really has reasons to run scared, for his days are numbered."

Mr. Marcos, 68, had sought the poll to get a new six-year mandate after 20 years in power in order to end what he admitted was a crisis of confidence in his regime amid a raging insurgency and a lingering economic crisis. The poll was supposed to be held in mid-1987, when his current term ends.

The pro-government TIMES JOURNAL said the ruling showed that the high court "remains independent and that it is not unmindful of what is good for the people," noting that the court had been "maligned" by critics before. The 13-member court yesterday voted 7-5, with one abstention, to reject 10 petitions charging that the law setting the vote was unconstitutional. The petitions were the last obstacles to the unprecedented snap poll.

Columnist Jesus Bigornia, writing in Manila's leading daily BULLETIN TODAY, said "the nation's expectations were buoyed by the prospect of an honest-to-goodness poll showdown in the pre-martial law tradition." The election would be the first time since 1969 that Mr. Marcos, who ruled by martial law from 1972-81, will be challenged by the opposition, which is fielding his slain rival Benigno Aquino's widow, Corazon.

TATAD EXAMINES MARCOS' ATTITUDE TOWARD ELECTION

HK240745 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Dec 85 p 4

["Here and Now", Column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Is the Last Option Out?"]

[Text] President Marcos's reported directive to the Cabinet to campaign in their respective bailiwicks is the first official attempt to project a serious KBL campaign nationwide. It comes a little too late. The campaign period has long started to run, and the opposition candidates have been out in the hustings, organizing and delivering speeches. But there has been no sign of a serious KBL campaign in the city or countryside. Until last weekend, the KBL headquarters remained virtually empty and unmanned. There were no posters, billboards or streamers on the roadside. No political "spots" or jingles being aired except for one or two poorly produced TV ads about Marcos's "crisis experience." No "guidelines" (meaning funds) for KBL party workers. After one uneventful trip to Batangas and to his native Ilocos, candidate Marcos remains sand-bagged inside Malacanang, while his running mate is seen on TV attending some book-launching ceremony. Cory Aquino and Doy Laurel for their part are storming Luzon, Mindanao and the Visayas.

Whether the President's directive will change all this depends on how serious that directive is. Some who claim special access to Marcos's thinking remain unconvinced that Marcos has accepted the inevitability of the election. As far as they can judge, he is still looking for a way out. While it was he who unilaterally announced the holding of a midterm presidential election, it was also he who tried to get out of it by passing a constitutionally infirm law that very few seriously thought would survive the test at the Supreme Court. In fact, it is now known that Marcos staged a last-minute lobby to have the law declared unconstitutional. But he could not get more than nine votes to declare it unconstitutional -- one vote shy of the 10 votes needed to declare any law unconstitutional. For the first time since martial law, the court rebelled. Some justices, who saw the law as unconstitutional, instead of saying so, decided to dismiss it as a political question beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Marcos was not prepared for this. He fell into a trap of his own making, and he is now compelled to seriously consider going through an election he cannot possibly win by honest means.

He is not prepared to lose. But neither is he prepared to win with a maverick of a vice-president, whose election would make it impossible for his wife Imelda to succeed him should he later die in office. But unless he is able to maneuver himself out of the situation, he is limited to either losing to Cory Aquino or winning with a vice president who may want him out of the way as soon as he has assumed his new term of six years. Has he run out of options? Can he still get himself out of his own trap? The impression in political and diplomatic circles is that we have not seen the last Marcos maneuver, that he could still be developing a "surprise." He has accused the opposition of receiving funds from the United States and West Germany, and of embarking on a "dangerously naive policy" of conciliation with the insurgents. Some diplomats fear he might make a federal case of this in order to cancel the process. He might also proclaim a state of emergency, or reimpose martial law with the same immediate effect on the holding of the election. But the premise for this has first to be established. Unless there are widespread armed clashes in the streets, a series of assassinations of important personalities in the next 45 days, etc., neither a state of emergency nor martial rule will have a palpable basis. Any such crisis, however, will invite suspicions of having been manufactured to justify cancellation of the process.

The best option is to let the election take place. Marcos says he and his running mate are so far ahead of their opponents in the surveys "that it is unbelievable." If he believes what he says, then he should not be afraid of going through the election, and even making it a clean and honest process. But does he believe what he says? My own impression is, he does not. He cannot. He must have seen (or at least heard of) the tidal wave of emotion unleashed by the Cory Aquino-Doy Laurel campaign, which reduces to an embarrassment his own lackluster sorties. He has every reason to fear it. The nation has not seen anything like it since 1953 when the mechanic and former defense secretary Ramon Magsaysay defeated reelectionist President Elpidio Quirino in the biggest landslide in the nation's history. Magsaysay won 67.3 percent to Quirino's 30.3 percent of the votes. Marcos of course claims a much bigger win of 83 percent against Alejo Santos and Bartolome Cabangbang in 1981, but very few do not consider that election rigged.

In 1984, although the KBL won most, and the opposition only one-third, of the seats of the Batasang Pambansa, the opposition garnered 47.4 percent of the popular vote, against the KBL's 52.03 percent. The only areas where the KBL scored a decisive win were in Region I (66.6 percent -- 33.3 percent), Region II (66.3 percent -- 33.7 percent), and Region VIII (61 percent -- 39 percent). In all the other regions, the margin was negligible and can be easily wiped out and reversed in the next electoral contest. While Marcos claims a historic vote of 65 percent (highest high) and 35 percent (lowest low), nothing protects him from being buried under a landslide. And there is every portent of a landslide -- with Marcos under the slide.

PAPER NOTES NEED FOR ARMED FORCES DURING POLL

HK231545 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Firearms and Elections"]

[Text] On account of insurgency activities in some provinces, the responsibility of keeping the peace during the election period, especially on election day and shortly thereafter, will be a difficult one. The insurgency is just one of the problems. Another is the proliferation of guns in many provinces. It is impossible to account for those firearms and control the illegal use thereof. For that reason, the Armed Forces and the police should be kept in readiness in the rural areas so that they can deter and, if need be, neutralize the possessors of loose firearms. If that is done, there might no longer be any need to call on the members of the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] and their weapons for assistance in maintaining the peace.

The CHDF is useful in certain remote areas which are not covered by the Armed Forces. It is meant to be a supplement in the campaign against insurgency. But during the election period, when, as expected, large bodies of the Armed Forces plus the police are deployed in the troubled places, the CHDF should be disarmed. The principal reason behind the suggestion is that the CHDF is not as trained and disciplined as the Armed Forces. People feel safer with the regular soldiers around, especially those of units where the minimum educational qualification is a high school diploma. In certain places, it is preferable to have soldiers moving around than have them confined in the barracks, but it is necessary to warn them against misconduct. The people must be made to feel safe and secure so that they can fully participate in the elections.

VALENCIA DOUBTS NAMFREL CLAIMS OF IMPARTIALITY

HK240653 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0130 GMT 24 Dec 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] One of the headlines in the morning paper yesterday was the opposition's support for Namfrel [National Citizens Movement for Free Elections]. The Namfrel, as everyone knows, is the most insistent organization for accreditation as the sort of adviser or right arm or assistant to the Commission on Elections. Namfrel has been in these activities for many elections past, but Namfrel is not without its flaws. Namfrel has many times been identified either with the CIA or with some foreign groups, and in the last election, they were clearly identified with the opposition.

I am not surprised therefore that the opposition this time would like the Commission on Elections to accredit Namfrel as its citizens arm in the election of February 1986. Actually, if the Commission on Elections were to do what it had done in the past, many will be accredited, and not necessarily only the Namfrel. That is exactly what will happen.

As many of us will realize, there is no monopoly on reputation or honesty and integrity, that has often been attributed to Namfrel, because in the past elections, Namfrel may not claim to be perfect, or thoroughly non-partisan. While the contrary is true, I personally believe that Namfrel is for the opposition. Indication that they are out to protect only the Commission on Elections is something they have to tell the birds because we the voters know what Namfrel is, based on past performance, and what their leaders are saying.

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